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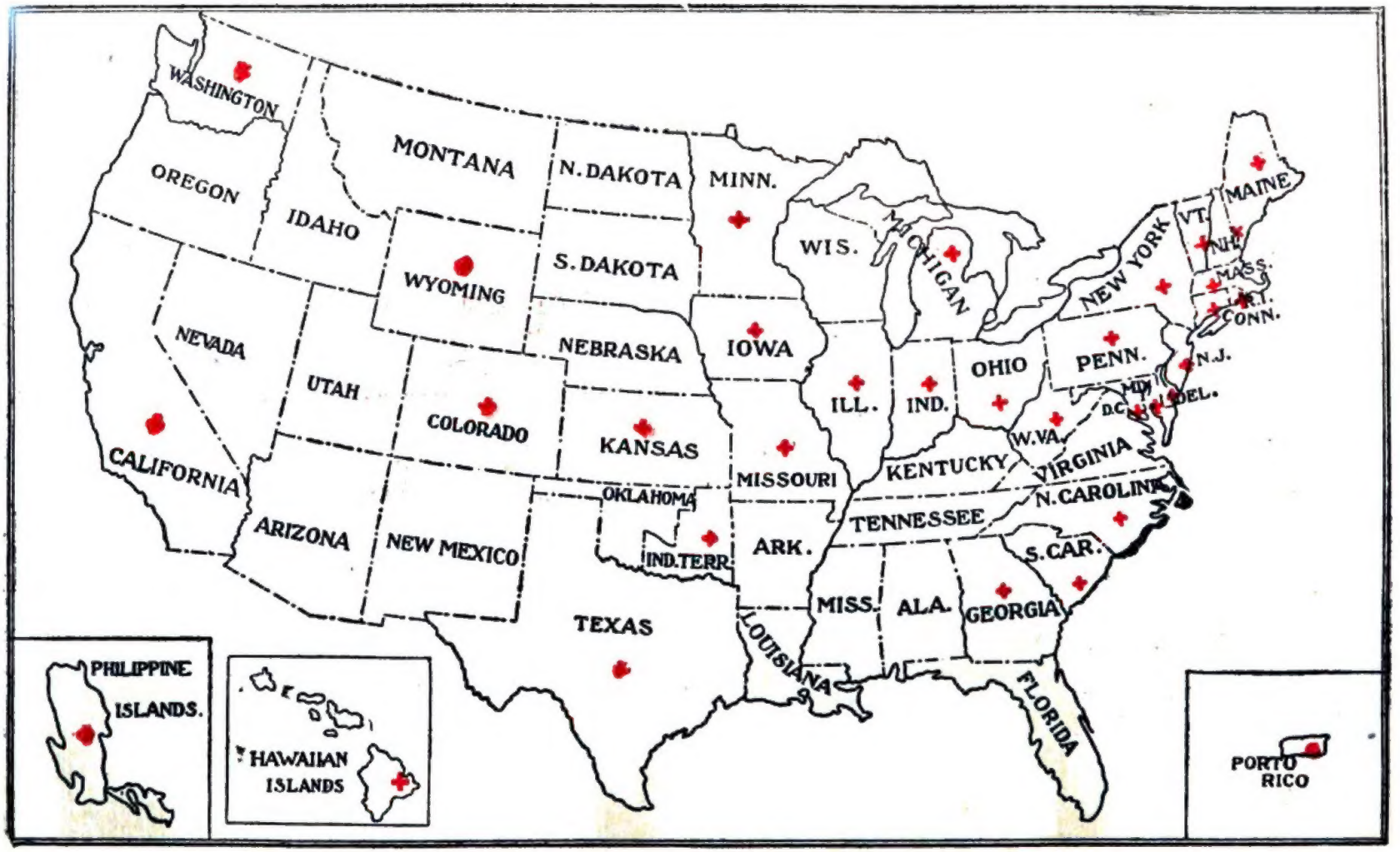

NOTE.—RED CROSSES INDICATE STATES AND POSSESSIONS IN WHICH BRANCH SOCIETIES HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED.

CONTENTS

PAGE

American National Red Cross Officers..... 2

Preface..... 3

The Japanese Red Cross Nurse (illustrated)..... 5
By Surgeon W. C. Braisted, U. S. N.

The Monongah Relief (illustrated)..... 15
By Miss Margaret F. Byington.

The U. S. Hospital Ship Relief" (illustrated)..... 23
By Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N.

The French Red Cross in Morocco (illustrated)..... 31

The Greek Red Cross..... 35

Delaware and the Christmas Stamp (illustrated)..... 39
By Miss Emily P. Bissell.

International Congress on Tuberculosis..... 41

Notes..... 47

Statistical Table (1907)..... 62

Officers of Branch Societies..... 63

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PREFACE

THE most important announcement that the April Bulletin has to make is in regard to the work of increasing the Red Cross membership. An Extension Committee, of which Admiral Sigsbee, U. S. N., retired, has kindly consented to act as Chairman, has been appointed. Mr. E. R. Johnstone, long connected with the press and with the Associated Press, has been made National Registrar, and is placed in special charge of this work. We hope in the next Bulletin to make some encouraging reports as to the success of the active propaganda upon which Mr. Johnstone is entering. This work has the hearty endorsement of President Roosevelt, the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, President of the American National Red Cross, the Secretary of State, Mr. Root, Mr. W. J. Bryan, Major-General Harrison Gray Otis, Senator Lodge, Major-General J. F. Bell, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., and Mr. Melville E. Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press.

Surgeon Braisted, who was detailed to the Japanese Navy during the late war, has written an article on the Japanese Red Cross nurse which gives a most interesting account of these noble and patriotic women. Miss Byington, who represented the Red Cross at Monongah, has sent a report of this latest relief work, bringing to our realization the constant need of a National Red Cross that is strong and well organized.

The Greek Red Cross sets us an example and the French Red Cross proves its efficiency in the late troubles in Morocco.

The notes tell of the activities of other foreign societies and also what some of our own Branches are accomplishing. Such work we hope will act as an inspiration to our other Branches and bring to each member of our Red Cross his or her patriotic duty to assist in increasing the membership and the efficiency of the Society in the United States.

H. I. H. Princess Kannin, Honorary President of the Ladies Voluntary Nursing Association.

THE JAPANESE RED CROSS NURSE

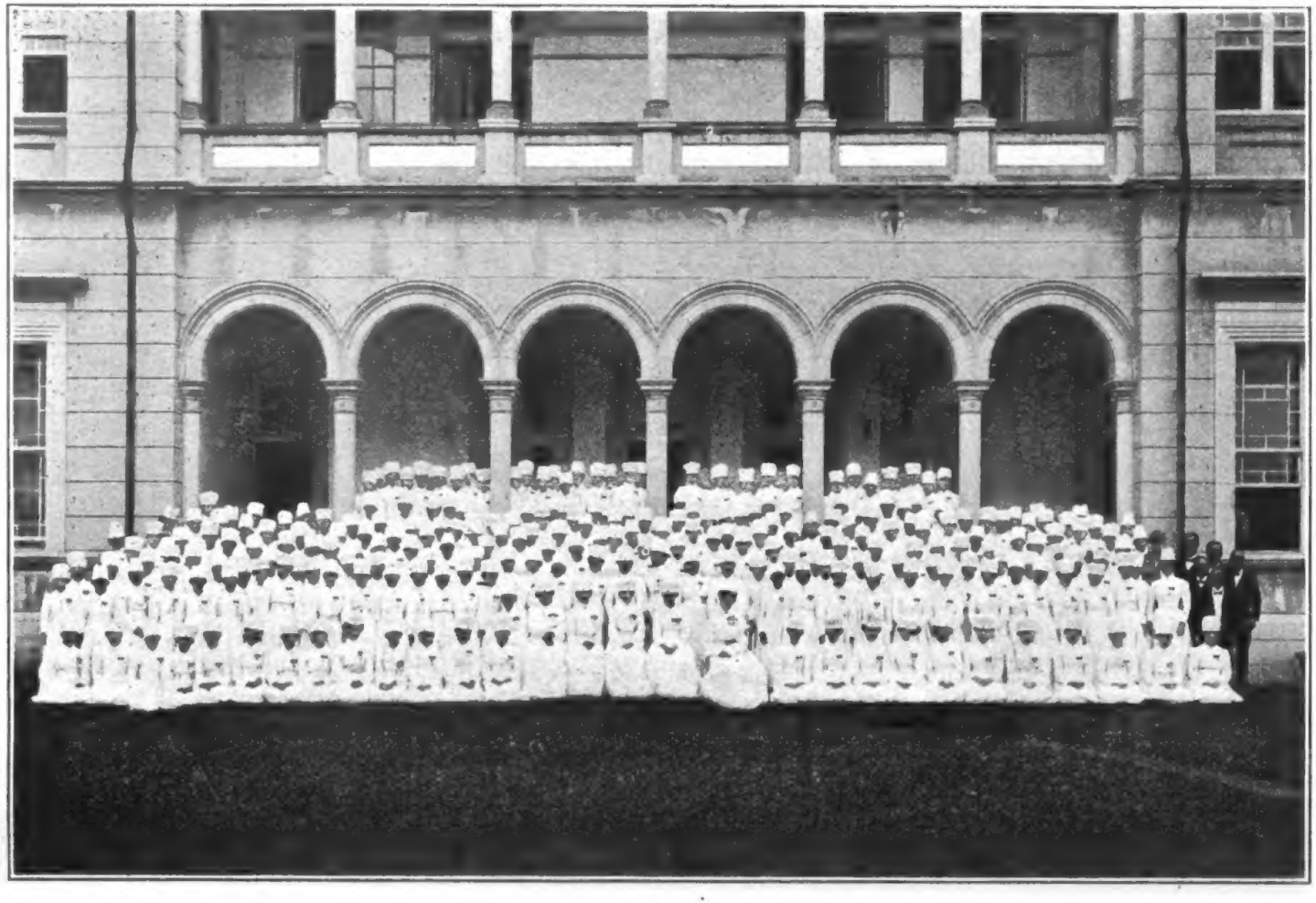
BY SURGEON W. C. BRAISTED, U. S. N.

SO much has been written about the Red Cross Nurses of Japan that it seems somewhat difficult to present the matter in any original way. In thinking over the history of the Society, however, it has occurred to me that it might be of interest to approach the subject by a review of those Japanese characteristics and conditions which make these women a distinctive type of Red Cross Nurse.

The history of Japan runs far back into the dim ages. Such glimpses as we can obtain of the rise and fall of its various rulers, its fierce warriors, its religious and its social and economic development furnish a tale as bewildering and interesting as the Arabian Nights. Out of the gloom of the ages, gradually and almost imperceptibly the present Japan has taken form and shape, with all its antique elements, reformed and remodeled in a great attempt to establish the country on a basis that shall include all that the world's history has shown to be of the best and highest good for humanity. How far this attempt has been successful and how quickly accomplished has been a surprise and delight to the student of history. Japan seems to have been the exception to the rule of the "Rise and fall of nations," and renewing her strength in her old age, seems to have sprung up refreshed and rejuvenated to take her place with the foremost nations of the world. Japan begins to come clearly to our vision in the '60's when messengers were sent abroad to study the institutions of other nations and to choose the best from each for adoption at home.

Among other institutions that the Japanese selected as worthy of trial was the Society of the Red Cross. The modernizing of Army and Navy brought with it the establishment of schools of Modern Medicine, doing away with the old-time crude Japanese School, founded on Chinese customs, for the care of the sick and the injured. This led naturally to the subject of nursing and the necessity for trained nurses for National emergencies, and also to the establishment of the "Society of Benevolence" founded during the civil war of Kagu-Shima in 1877. The imperial government having given its adhesion to the Geneva Convention in 1886, the Society of Benevolence changed its name to the Red Cross Society of Japan and took its place in the International Conference of 1887.

The development of this Society from this time on was rapid



JAPANESE RED CROSS NURSES.

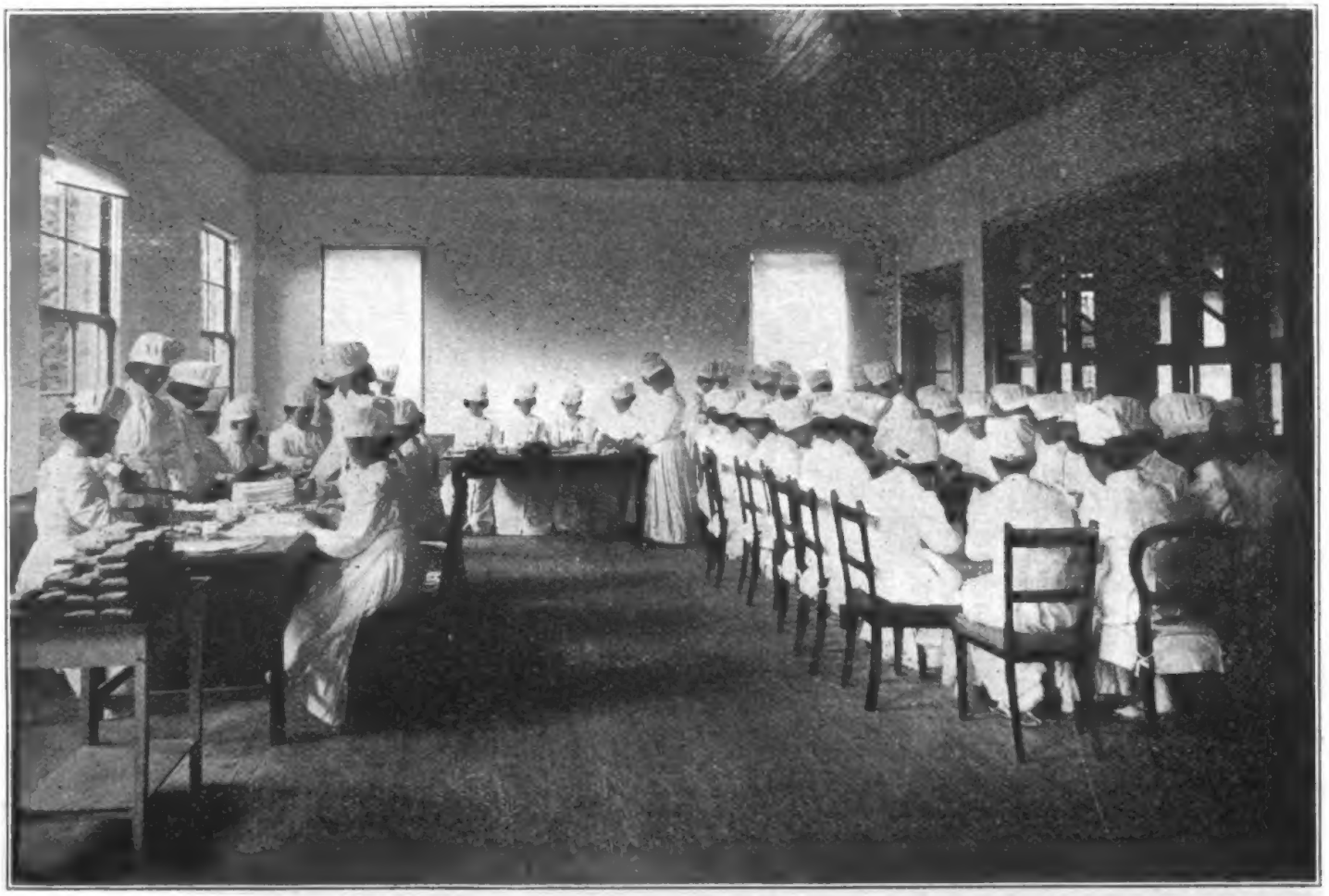
and permanent, until today, after having been awarded the Grand Prize for its organization in the Paris Exposition of 1900, and having performed most exceptional and praiseworthy service in three wars, it stands the largest, best organized and most active society in the world.

To my mind, whatever we may say of the Japanese, we must give them the credit of living up to the principle that Red Cross aid should give relief to the sick and wounded without distinction of party or nationality most fully in the late Russo-Japanese War. Again and again has this principle of succor to friend and foe alike been brought to our personal attention. Whether the great care shown to the Russian wounded and prisoners was the result of direct order *only*, or whether it was also an expression of heartfelt sympathy for those helpless and in distress, I cannot say, yet never have I been able to discover that the Japanese made any difference between the care of the Russian wounded and their own sick. Many a wounded Russian must have carried home with him a very tender recollection of the country of his captivity.

Professor Ariga, of the University of Tokyo, presents the Japanese view of the duty of the Red Cross to friend and foe when he says, "a feeling of sympathy makes the love for our own soldiers extend itself to the soldiers of the enemy. It indicates a very low stage of moral development if the sorrow for misfortune befalling the object of our love does not call forth sorrow for the misfortune of other beings placed in exactly the same situation." Expressions of this kind, indicating the sentiments of the individual, have been usual in my association with the better class of Japanese, and we must remember that such sentiments in the Japanese are not due to the deep-seated convictions incident to careful training in our Christian religion but evidence their own ideas of practical ethics. I sometimes think that in matters of this kind the Japanese give us the best example of practical ethics to be found anywhere.

One other vital point had to be met and settled in the establishment of the Japanese Society, and that was the fact that the relation between the sexes was such that outside the sphere of family relationship a woman could not volunteer to nurse a man except in the case of women of the coolie or inferior classes. Among ladies the idea of observing the rules of good society and keeping their reputation free from any possible taint was stronger than the pleadings of humanity.

But as the very foundation of success in this great work is a refined, intelligent and self-respecting personnel, it became necessary that the example should be set by the ladies of most exalted position in the nation, who would give freely their services without pay and by their example ennoble the calling of the Red Cross Nurse and thus enable the nation to make use in time of war or disaster of the services of the best type of woman



JAPANESE RED CROSS LADIES' VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION PREPARING BANDAGES.

and create for her a legitimate field of duty and responsibility not less honorable and important than that accorded to the husband, father or brother. So we find now that the leading spirits in this work are the Empress, the ladies of the various classes of nobility and those of rank and station. They give their personal supervision, their moral support, their advice, money and the actual work of their hands.

The preparation for a war that was surely coming gave an impetus to the Japanese Society to prepare itself, perfect its organization, collect its supplies and train its working members. So well was this done in the case of the Russo-Japanese war that the Society was enabled to meet with ease all the demands made on it by the Army and the Navy, and by its own work and hospitals. Other nations actuated by a spirit of humanity gladly offered the services of their Red Cross organizations, and while the Japanese deeply appreciated the spirit which prompted the offer, still it must have been a source of the greatest satisfaction to them to feel that in every case they were able to say that they were fully prepared to take care of their own work and that of such of the Russians as fell to their care. To sum up the present condition of the Japanese Red Cross Society, we find them under the patronage of their exalted rulers, with active leaders drawn from the best material of the Islands, with extensive hospitals of their own, with annual funds of some millions of dollars, with a membership of over a million and an actual working and nursing force of thousands, with trained nurses of experience in both civil and military life, under vows to be ready at any time to render aid to the nation, not only in war, but in disaster or epidemics of disease, with a strong centralized governing body, with sections established in every prefecture from Hokaido in the north to Kushu in the south.

Is this not a grand showing and worth all the efforts and sacrifices made to obtain it?

Would that we could say the same. Our work is still before us, but it is most urgently time for us to arouse ourselves to greater and more practical activity. How long would it take to properly organize and get in good working shape our American Red Cross Society for a great war? I feel certain that we should need at least three hard-working years.

Most of the preceding remarks have been necessary to really prepare us for a short study of the Japanese Red Cross nurse herself.

To understand this type of woman we must know something of the characteristics of the Japanese themselves.

As a rule the Japanese, particularly with strangers, are conservative, retiring, unemotional, uncommunicative, dignified and courteous. Win the faith and esteem of a Japanese so that he will let you see his inner self and you will find him of a happy, cheerful disposition, full of life, often fond of harmless jokes,

JAPANESE RED CROSS CORPS.

most considerate of parents, patriotic to a degree approaching fanaticism, self-contained, helpful, true in friendship, a frugal liver, temperate and with the better classes, reliable. Their outdoor life and habit of doing for themselves renders them particularly valuable in any occupation to which they may choose to adapt themselves. The old time feudal life where laws were strict and punishment sure and severe has made them especially careful in matters pertaining to all that is in any way associated with their government and as their Emperor stands for God and Country and existence, their loyalty is great. When a Japanese prepares for war, all ties of every kind are severed and his life is his country's and death has no terrors for him. Children are taught to repress their feelings, so that the statement so often heard that there are no crying babies in Japan is true. Grief and sorrow are hidden in the heart. Public schools and education are now quite general and newspapers are perhaps more prolific than with us—even the sensational journal has its place and in the fartherest corner of the remotest town, the doings and sayings of the world are being eagerly read and digested. I often wonder if we realize how quickly our words often so carelessly and thoughtlessly expressed are making their impress on this great reading public.

Our Christian teaching has at times been popular with them and many of the best families have had their education under our missionaries. I was surprised to see how they had clung to the purely ethical features of the religion.

As in every country, the man is largely the development of maternal care and training. We are enabled to see into the Japanese female heart and mind by the careful observation of the child and man. What I mean to say is that the Red Cross Nurse, coming as she does from the substantial middle class, presents those sterling qualities outlined above as characteristic of the nation.

Starting then with good health, good morals, temperance, charity, love of country and parents, intelligent and educated, clean in body (for the Japanese are peculiarly a clean people), self-reliant, unselfish, obedient to law, we should find the Japanese Red Cross Nurse efficient and that is exactly what we do.

The universal testimony was that they were invaluable. After the most careful questioning and from observation, one feels that the moral character of these nurses is above reproach. They are carefully selected from strong and healthy girls of good character and education. The importance of their duty and a high sense of their calling is impressed on them from the beginning. They are usually between the ages of 18 and 30. They are supposed to take a vow binding them to be ready at any time for service for the country in war, disaster or epidemic disease. They have a preliminary examination in reading, writing, composition and arithmetic. Their training as nurses covers a period of three years divided into periods of 18 months each. During the first they de-

NURSES AND LADIES OF VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION AWAITING HOSPITAL TRAIN.

vote themselves to technical and theoretical subjects, during the second to practical work. They are taught principally in the Tokyo Red Cross Hospital and allied institutions. They are given or loaned their outfit and receive about 7 Yen ($3.50) a month with subsistence. When practicable they are given training in a Military Hospital in addition to their other training to fit them for war service. They are scrupulously neat, dignified, alert, intelligent and the military surgeons told me absolutely to be depended on.

The interest taken in them by ladies of high rank, who watch over and supervise them most carefully and who take an actual working interest in the Society has put the organization on a high plane.

Any misconduct, ill health, or lack of mental capacity is sufficient cause for dismissal.

The position of Japanese women until recent years has been one so subordinate, and they have been trained to an idea of obedience so absolute that they are peculiarly fitted for work of this kind, especially military work. Their position is one of great esteem and high regard in the community and their services are rewarded by medals and certificates of their honorable service. When not on active duty they find ample and remunerative employment in outside work.

Their training has made them especially desirable as active helpmeets in the domestic circle and a most honorable and useful career has been opened for them.

During the late war I know of no feature that was so pleasing and comforting as well as valuable as the work of these noble women. Their hospitals, while not as a rule expensive structures, had an air of comfort, peace and happiness that was delightful to see and was in large measure due to these women. Japan has had many wars, has been devastated in times past with epidemics, and the unprecedented success of the Japanese Red Cross Society is undoubtedly largely due to having this body of women, especially fitted by nature, physique and training for this work, and we must consider Japan today in this respect at least the best equipped nation in the world. I may be pardoned for taking a moment more to say a word for our own Red Cross Society.

Whatever other defects our Army and Navy may present, we certainly are not where we should be as regards our own Red Cross. One of the most vital, most necessary adjuncts of possible war will be the Red Cross Nurse. In a war of any extent we would be unprepared. I have already told you that it will take three years at least of most earnest effort to even begin to feel that we are able to commence a war with this organization complete.

The field of usefulness of the Red Cross Society has been so expanded that its need in time of peace is only secondary to that

in time of war. Daily disasters entailing suffering and death from injury or disease in every part of the world and in our own country call for the almost constant activity of the Red Cross Nurse. Every section of our country should have the services of this Society easily and quickly accessible.

The Government which is so vitally interested should lend substantial aid.

The citizens of each community should feel the necessity of being contributing members and the fact that this is a most worthy and necessary field for private voluntary donations should be impressed on the wealthy philanthropist and humanitarian.

It has seemed to me that as the experience gained by the Japanese in the last war has shown that it is especially desirable that Red Cross Nurses for use in the services should have training in Military Hospitals to familiarize them with military ways and customs, that it would be wise and economical that in all General Army and Naval Hospitals provisions should be made for the training of Red Cross Nurses in time of peace. Experience has shown that the ordinary trained nurse, not responsible to any central organization or stringent discipline, has been far from satisfactory. A Red Cross Nurse who has proven herself by a period of observation worthy of employment for the care of the sick of the Army and Navy, might safely and economically be employed in the Military Hospitals at Government expense, thus providing a specially trained corps of female nurses for our soldiers and sailors of unexcelled professional and moral excellence and providing for this type of woman a compensation and permanent calling for which by nature she is especially fitted.

When we realize that in the Navy alone there are 17 General Hospitals without any provision for female nurses in peace or war, the opportunity for this work by the Red Cross is at once evident. Such an organization in time of peace would lend itself to ready and rapid expansion in time of war.

I feel that this suggestion merits at this time the earnest consideration of the Red Cross of the United States.

When you have read your Bulletin, will you not send it to a friend who is not a member?

THE MONONGAH RELIEF

INTERESTING ARTICLE ON THE MONONGAH RELIEF.

BY MISS MARGARET F. BYINGTON.

Special Red Cross Representative at Monongah.

THE Pittsburgh Survey of the Sage Foundation kindly loaned the services of Miss Byington to the Red Cross for several weeks. It took, however, some time before the Red Cross was able to secure a trained representative to send to Monongah and then only through the courtesy of the Pittsburgh Survey was this representative secured. As Miss Byington says, the value of such an organization as the Red Cross is especially emphasized at the time of disasters such as that at Monongah when experienced workers are greatly needed. In time the Red Cross hopes to have such a trained worker as General Superintendent to send immediately to the scene of disaster and in case that further trained aid is needed to secure this from the Charity organizations of the country by a plan that is being developed. Miss Byington had been but a short time at Monongah when the local relief committee wrote to the Red Cross asking that her services there might be continued as they were proving of great assistance. The Red Cross is much indebted to Miss Byington for her valuable work. —Editor.

ON Friday, December 6, 1907, an explosion occurred at Monongah, W. Va., in mines operated by the Fairmont Coal Company, in which so far as known, three hundred and fifty-nine men were killed.

Monongah itself is a typical mining town of about 3,000 inhabitants, all of whom are either employed in the mines or in providing for the needs of the miners' families. It is a somber little town, at least on winter days, with its rows of small gray company houses; the great gray barn-like buildings where are the company stores and offices—the only bit of color in the landscape coming from the occasional yellow or red house of some thrifty miner.

There are four mines driven into the hills that shut in the town, two of which were wrecked by the explosion. It brought almost instantaneous death to all the men in the mine that day, and it soon became evident that the work of rescue would only be to find the bodies of the dead. When this became known, terrible scenes were witnessed of women driven almost insane by the overwhelming blow. Then began the quietly heroic work of the res-

WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF THE MONONGAH MINE DISASTER VICTIMS.

cuers; a band of picked men—experienced miners, who began the slow and dangerous work of rescue. The chief difficulty lay in the deadly gas with which the mine was filled, so that the rescuers could advance only as fast as fresh air could be forced into the mine.

The first relief work was a spontaneous effort by the ladies of Monongah and the nearby town of Fairmont, to provide food for the rescue party and for the children of women too stricken by grief to think of their immediate needs. Food, ready cooked, was sent from Fairmont, while soups and coffee were prepared for the exhausted workers.

A Union Relief Association, comprised of women representing various churches and organizations in Fairmont, was formed on Sunday, under the presidency of Mrs. F. E. Nichols, and through their committees this work was systematized. Soon the sympathy of the general public began to be felt and contributions of food and clothing were sent in. The Company had meantime taken a census of the town to discover what men had been killed, and the number left dependent. A list made up from this was placed in charge of a committee of the ladies who arranged to send weekly to each family, enough groceries from those contributed, to provide for immediate needs. Clothing was distributed freely, in fact much more was sent in than was really needed, and this distribution resulted in some ill feeling as to who had received the most. In addition, the Coal Company, who were most generous and sympathetic throughout in their dealings with the families, promised to let the widows live rent free in the Company houses for a time, and also to give them free coal and gas. In this way all necessities were provided and the families were relieved from the need for making immediate plans.

In the meantime local committees were being formed in both Monongah and Fairmont to secure money for a general fund for the relief of the families. Within a week after the disaster, these committees were formed into one general committee under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Monongah. It was comprised of prominent citizens of both towns, and has shown both zeal and sound common sense in dealing with the situation it had to face.

On December 14th, an appeal was written, asking the country in general to assist in raising a fund of $200,000.00, as it was evident that West Virginia could not meet the needs of the situation. These were sent to lodges and secret societies; to banks, with a letter of endorsement from the bankers of the two towns; to churches, with a letter from the clergymen, and to numerous other individuals. This was done at a cost of about $30.00 a thousand —an expenditure fully justified by the direct result in contributions, and the work was continued until the first of March.

By the middle of February about $140,000.00 had been received in money or pledges of undoubted security.

When your representative arrived early in January, the most urgent need seemed to be a fuller and more accurate statement as to the number of dependents left and their financial condition. No attempt had been made up to this time even to gather together what facts were at hand, and the committee had practically bound itself to a pro rata distribution without knowing what the actual situation was and whether this system would best meet its needs. The task proved a lengthy but interesting one. There were found to be somewhat over 700 dependents, including 97 Slavic and 185 Italian dependents in Europe. These will receive their share of the funds as soon as verified information can be secured through the consular service. Of the resident families including 127 widows, 282 children and 16 dependent adults, 96 were Slavs, 125 Italians and 203 of English speaking races. These figures, however, can give little idea of the tragedies revealed in personal visits. The home where father, three sons and the husbands of three daughters were all gone, leaving fourteen women and children without a bread winner; the widow who had worked hard—as the "drudge of Monongah," to bring up her children after their father had been killed in the mine, and now, just as her boy had begun to be of help to her, lost him too; the foreign widows left with little children in a strange country; these instances multiplied many times made the heart ache with pity. The one redeeming feature in all the tragedy was the quick response in sympathy and service, not only of friends and neighbors, but of the officials of the Company and of the wider public whose interest was enlisted.

Among the clothing were sets of baby clothes that mothers had cherished as their most precious possession, but sent as an offering of sympathy. One coat came from a little orphan girl who earned her living dancing in a vaudeville show, and who said that this had belonged to a brother who had died, and had been the only thing her dying mother could leave her, but she could not sleep for thinking of the suffering and so sent it. Even the money coming mostly in small sums told of sacrifices which made it far above the plain cash value of the gift.

By the first of January the food sent in was exhausted, and families have since been receiving a weekly cash allowance of $2.00 for each widow, and 50 cents for each child under 16 years, to be deducted from their share of the final distribution. It was hoped that realizing that this lessened the amount coming to them later, the families would be spurred to some form of self help. The generous attitude of the Company and the existence of the fund, tended to relieve their minds of anxiety, and even two months after the accident, many had made no plans for their future.

On February 1st, the Company, which had been exonerated by the coroner's jury, offered to make a settlement with the

Scene of Monongah Mine Disaster.

families of all the victims on a basis of $150.00 for each widow and $75.00 for each dependent child under 16 years. The Relief Committee then arranged to give $200.00 to each widow, and $40.00 to each child in any families that wished to leave Monongah, promising to send them later their remaining share in the fund. Almost immediately the Italians began leaving and it was expected that by April 1st, one-half the dependent families would have left the town. A final distribution can not of course be made till the fund is all in. In addition to the general fund, about $2,000.00 was sent directly to the Ladies' Association, and is being used by them especially to provide care for the women in sickness. Nearly seventy of the widows were expecting another child at the time of the disaster, and the ladies are finding ample opportunity for their services.

In the process of securing information, it became evident to your representative that there were a number of families needing advice as to their plans, or encouragement in securing work, and occasionally one where it would seem wise to break up the family owing to intemperance or other moral defects. The general committee did not feel in position to undertake this work and a sub-committee was therefore appointed including some of the ladies who had been most active in the relief work, who in conjunction with your representative are undertaking to meet this need. Such interest will, we hope, be continued after the distribution of the general fund has relieved the general committee from its duties.

In some respects the relief problem at Monongah has been unique among recent disasters. It the first place, the destruction of property fell entirely on the Company, while the real loss was that of life, and that only of the wage earning part of the population. The dependence is not therefore of that temporary sort which can be removed by a small grant as in the San Francisco disaster, the women left with a family to care for are going to need assistance for a long time to come. An added disadvantage, moreover, is the fact that there is no organization in existance to meet such needs as would be true in a large community. The Committee is totally inexperienced, and while they have done excellent work, it is evident that there was need of experienced workers. To a certain extent this was accomplished through the visits of the Red Cross representative and Mr. Wilmot, of the Carnegie Relief Commission, who visited the town at the time of the disaster. It was with his assistance that the general committee was organized on so sound a basis, and that the general appeal to the country was undertaken. After his departure, however, doubts arose as to the wisdom of this, and only a small force was employed, so that the work extended over three months, whereas the response would undoubtedly have been greater had it been all done in the first month when public interest was still

fresh. On the other hand, the work of finding out the condition and needs of the families, and the effort to meet them other than financial fell to the Red Cross. Throughout, the local committee showed itself most willing to accept the assistance and suggestion of outsiders from a sincere desire to secure the best possible solution of the problem.

Of greater importance, however, than any of the work so far accomplished, is the need for following up the results of such relief work. Questions such as the relative advantage of making a pro rata division, or one according to the needs of the individual family, or between giving the amount in a lump sum or in installments through trust company; these are important and live questions at such a time; but so small is the available experience on this score that the decision is largely determined by expediency and ease. For this reason it would seem that a careful study of the situation is well worth while, not only for the sake of the suffering families, but as a basis for action in future disasters.

Mr. R. T. Cunningham, of the Monongah Mines Relief Committee, in a letter addressed to the Red Cross under date of February 27th, states:

"We wish to thank you for the very great interest you have taken in our cause, and for the efforts your society has made in collecting this fund. Miss Byington has been a very great help to us and we thank you especially for the part you took in making it possible for her to be with us."

In a letter addressed to the Red Cross, under date of February 28, 1908, Mr. Paul U. Kellogg, head of the Pittsburgh Survey, states:

"I visited Monongah personally last week and was met with expressions of appreciation of the very practical help which the work of the Red Cross agent had been in investigation, in getting records together and in going about things generally. The Chairman of the Women's Committee and an active man on the Relief Committee went out of their way to speak of this in detail. It would therefore seem that the Monongah experience shows that, even in the face of such adverse conditions as Miss Byington met with, the disinterested offices of the Red Cross are welcomed and of real value; and with you and Mr. Bicknell I feel that this value would be enhanced directly in proportion to the promptness with which an equipped representative of the Red Cross enters into the situation."

MONONGAH MINES RELIEF COMMITTEE.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., *March* 3, 1908.

CHARLES L. MAGEE, *Secretary,*
The American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of February 29th, enclosing check for $3,000.00, for the relief of the families of the victims of the Monongah disaster. Our Treasurer's formal acknowledgment for said remittance is herewith enclosed.

On behalf of the widows and fatherless children, we desire to thank you for your generous action.

Yours very truly,

A. HOWARD FLEMMING,
Secretary Subscription Committee.

Will not each member secure another member this year?

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF

BY MEDICAL DIRECTOR JOHN C. WISE, U. S. N.

IT seems proper that the initiative, in supply hospital ships, should originate in the Naval Service, and that the Red Cross should look to that service for the model ship, both as to general construction, division of space, and equipment; but it is only just now that this matter is attracting the attention which its importance justifies.

All agree that the requirements of the Medical Department are for many obvious reasons, greater today than ever before, and at the same time, there is a singular unanimity of opinion that such necessary expansion has reached its maximum on the ships built for combatant purposes, therefore the wisdom of evacuating the sick and wounded of the fleet into a ship specially devised for their reception is of double utility by relieving the fleet of its invalid complement, it increases its fighting efficiency and placing these invalids in a vessel specially devised is to give them greater comfort and far better prospect of rapid recovery.

The Surgeon General of the Navy, in his report for 1907, states:

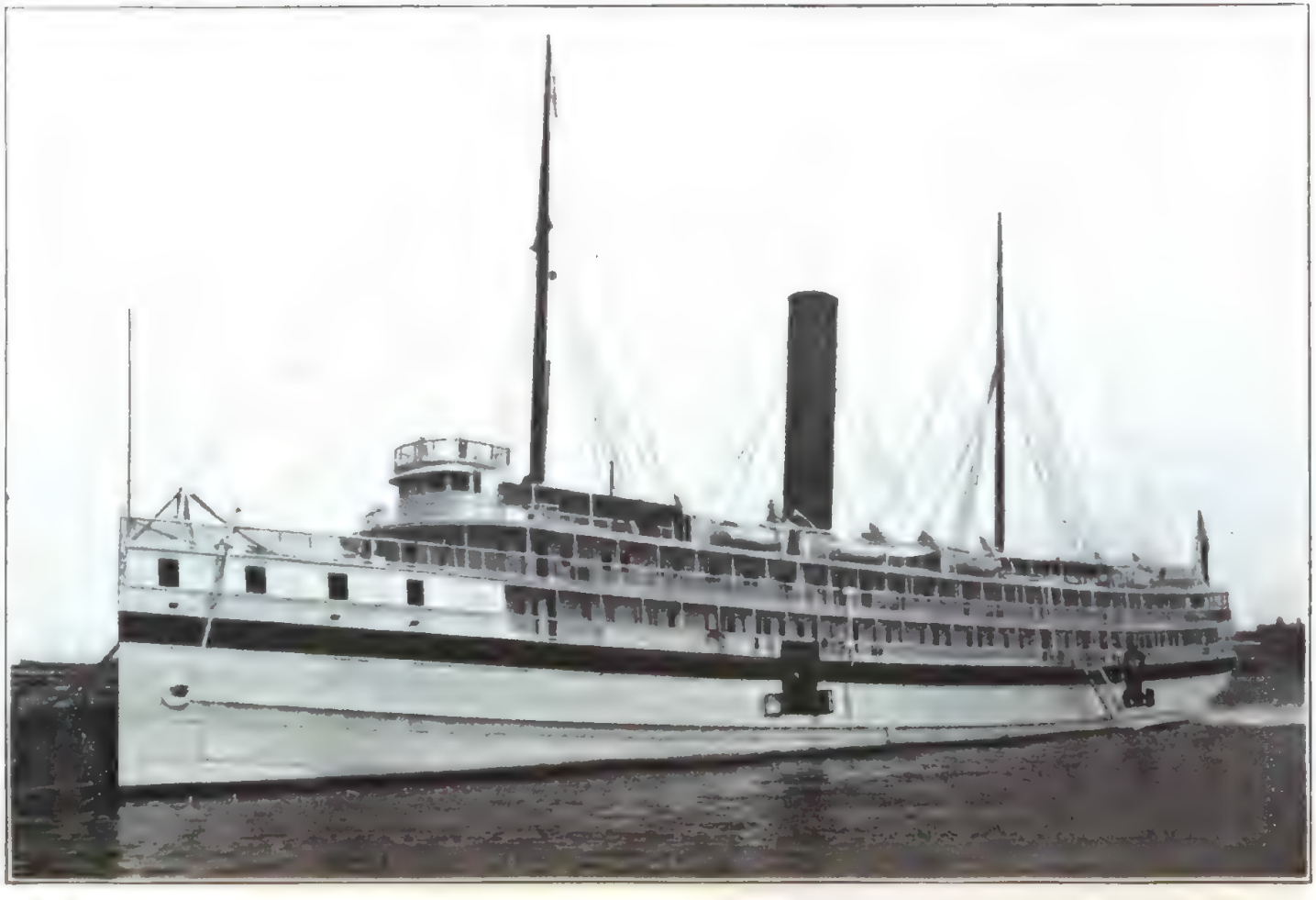
"It is indeed strikingly true that the Nation has no moral right to ignore admittedly necessary provision for the care of those stricken in its service; nor is it economical to do so from any other point of view.

"The hospital ship is and will continue to be, an essential part of a properly organized fleet, and the present antiquated practice of retaining and imperfectly caring for the sick and wounded on board fighting ships in confined and restricted sick quarters may, by this means, be supplanted by removal to a vessel flying the Red Cross Flag, offering more commodious accommodations and fitted with every modern appliance for the comfort and restoration of the stricken."

In an official communication from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January, 1907, that officer stated that in time of peace such a ship should be in commission, not only for the care of the sick, but that the Medical Department might thus become familiar with its duties in time of war.

Just at this time the Navy Department is putting into commission the Hospital Ship "Relief," and though not constructed for the purpose she will probably be the most complete vessel for this purpose afloat.

The tonnage, beam and length closely approach what is thought desirable, and she has three decks which can be utilized for hospital purposes.



U. S. Naval Hospital Ship "Relief."

The "Relief" is a schooner rigged steamer, with steel hull and propelled by triple expansion engines, which should give a speed of 16 knots; length over all 314 feet, with 12-foot freeboard and a displacement of 3,400 tons; coal capacity 700 tons, and steaming radius 3/500 miles. She is provided with four water tight bulk heads.

In addition to lower, main, and upper decks, there is a hurricane deck, for promenade, boat storage, and an infectious pavilion.

The "Relief," originally used by the Army as a hospital ship, was refitted and repaired, at a cost of $50,000 for the Naval Service.

The ship, to meet its new requirements, was practically remodeled, the ice plant and "Standee bunks," being alone left of the original outfit—thus renovated, the space has been divided as follows:

The orlop deck contains forward, cold storage rooms, with capacity for three months supply; aft are capacious and well ventilated store-rooms for medical and other supplies; one of these is provided with racks for holding 5,000 bottles; here are also commodious store rooms for commissary, engineer and equipment stores; further aft are store rooms for the effects of the sick (clothing, hammocks, etc.), after being disinfected, also a large trunk-room.

The Engine and Fire Rooms, are located amidships, and are cool and well ventilated.

The lower deck has in the bow a space for berthing the crew, fitted with closets, baths and showers, for its use; just aft of this, and separated by a steel compartment, are two ice machines of the American type, with a capacity of two or three tons per diem; these machines also cool the cold storage rooms mentioned on the deck below; the arrangement of pipes being such that one or more rooms, as desirable, are cooled.

On the starboard side of the deck is installed a large laundry, with steam wringers, mangles, washers and drying racks; this plant will do the wash of 200 or more patients. In connection with the laundry is a steel disinfecting chamber, fitted with the largest size Kny-Scheerer, convertible steam and formaldehyde disinfector.

The chamber is air tight, and the disinfected material comes through the auto clave with the laundry, at a convenient point for washing if necessary.

Amidships on this deck, is a large airy dynamo room, with workshop attached; the plant consists of two dynamos of 137 amperes, and 110 volts each; these will furnish power for lights, electric stoves for warming food, heating water, etc., running of motors in the operating room, cautery and electro-therapeutic purposes.

An abundance of lights, carefully wired and insulated, have

been installed, lighting the entire ship, including the holds and store rooms.

On the port side and opposite the dynamo room are padded cells for the care of the insane patients; these cells are admirably adapted, and will greatly aid in the care of the insane at sea, and are so remote from the wards proper as not to disturb the patients there; further aft on this deck is additional crew-berthing space, with mess table, ship's library and lockers; adjoining this aft, separated by a water-tight compartment, is a space for berthing 40 male junior nurses, or hospital apprentices, also supplied with closets and baths. This enables a complete separation of crew and medical personnel.

The second, or Main Deck, has forward a ward accommodating 56 patients and known as the convalescent ward; this and all other wards, except that for infectious diseases, are fitted with single and double "Standee" bunks; a capacious bath and wash room, with adjoining closets, a large linen-room; a small dressing room, a warming and serving room for food, a small cabin for head nurse; a long table in the center, with chairs for reading and writing.

The air space in this ward is 14,985 cubic feet, or 267 cubic feet per man.

The ward and other spaces on the deck are high above the water-line, and are fitted with small windows, in lieu of port-holes, allowing an abundance of air and light.

Further aft is a small ward of 12 bunks on the starboard side, with attached mess-room, for sick, non-commissioned officers, separate berths and closets are also provided here.

Amidships on this deck, on the port side are the office of the Executive officer, Paymaster, and Medical officer-of-the-day. In the latter are contained all forms and records pertaining to the sick, with room for clerk and typewriter; just opposite is the galley or kitchen, and bake-rooms, fitted with tiled floors, range, bakers, broilers and all the modern equipment, capable of preparing food for 500 people. Aft of these galleys is a small mess-room for Hospital Stewards and head nurses.

The after half of the main deck is devoted to a small ward for Commissioned Officers, the operating-room, X-ray room, the pus-operating room, and the surgical ward, with the same outfit as mentioned for the convalescent ward.

The operating room is 16 feet long and 12 feet wide, with adjoining, sterilizing, X-ray, and electro-therapeutic room; this room is fitted with tiled floor, with sides and ceiling of red-wood, carefully tongued and grooved, the wooden surfaces are covered with white enamel; this room is further fitted with the latest device known in surgical fitting, viz: A Boldt operating table; large white enameled stands and racks for holding all the usual dressings, stands for instruments, wash stands with

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL SHIP "RELIEF."

hot and cold water (water all distilled), electro-cauteries and complete surgical cabinets.

The sterilizing room opens from the main operating room and contains two dressing and one instrument sterilizer, with large hot and cold water sterilizers of the Kny-Sprague type; the X-ray room opens from the end of the operating-room, fitted with the largest Kny-Scheerer coil-machine, with electrolytic and mercury interrupters, high frequency apparatus, and also a complete outfit for taking and developing radiographs, and photographs; electric cauteries, vibrators for massage, devices for nose, throat, eye and ear work have been provided. A fine ultra-violet ray has been added, and a beautiful set of electric instruments, forms part of the outfit.

The surgical ward has an air space of 12,504 cubic feet, accommodates 40 patients, or 312 cubic feet per man.

The upper deck has a large airy medical ward, at the forward end of which is the Dispensary and adjoining room for the pharmacist; this ward has its own accessories for linen, closets, baths, etc., it is the most attractive of the wards, and is especially comfortable and efficient.

Forward, on this deck, is a large convalescent dining or mess-hall; opening from this, and directly over the galleys, are complete pantries and serving rooms; this room will mess 60 patients, and as in each division, the idea of connecting all its compartments, has been adopted, so here, the mess-rooms, pantries, serving rooms and galleys are all grouped, so as to facilitate the important work of cooking and serving.

Forward of the mess-room on this deck is a cosy lounging room for officers, with upholstered seats and easy chairs.

The forward space on this upper deck is given to the ward room, with adjoining cabins for officer on duty, except the captain, who is located on the uppermost or hurricane deck.

The hurricane deck has in its after part the infectious ward, completely screened, with hard maple floors; the roof is also screened and covered by awnings; there will be 30 cots in this ward.

The piping and plumbing of this ward leaves the ship without communication with the general system.

Other features, are a dental room with complete S. S. White outfit, a dead room provided and fitted with cold storage; also an embalming outfit in charge of a competent steward; further aft on this deck are the bacteriological and chemical laboratories; the outfits for these laboratories are most complete, and furnish all the facilities to be found in laboratories on shore; a complete microscopical outfit and general professional library are found in this department.

The Medical Staff will consist of one Senior Medical Officer in command; 6 Surgeons; 1 Pharmacist; 5 Hospital Stewards; 10

Hospital Apprentices, 1st class; 30 Hospital Apprentices, and 1 Dentist.

All Medical Officers and Hospital Stewards will be assigned appropriate field of instruction in the Corps, and daily lectures and practical demonstrations, transportation of sick and wounded will be given.

The commissioning and equipment of this ship marks an era of great progress toward the care and comfort of the sick and wounded of the fleet.

The combatant ships will therefore, as hospital ships are commissioned, have only the medical equipment of a force at the front, viz: Dressing stations, while the analogue of the field hospital will no more be crowded into some inaccessible space, but be placed in a ship wholly given over to hospital purposes and flying the Geneva Cross with the National Colors.

The gain to the stricken in this change is enormous, and there is reason to believe that the "Relief" will represent comforts and conveniences for the care of the sick and wounded, equal to that supplied by any base hospital in the army.

Though not originally designed as such, as refitted this ship represents the latest improvement in floating and navigating hospitals.

The conveniences and equipment are more complete than most establishments on shore and we can hope that she will be the solution of many questions, which have so long vexed the Medical Department of the Navy.

We want a million members in 1912. Will you not help to secure them?

View of Tangier, Morocco.

THE FRENCH RED CROSS IN MOROCCO

LAST September the French Red Cross decided to offer to the War Department assistance for the Medical Service in Morocco, especially in the line of providing Red Cross nurses. This offer was gratefully accepted by General Picquart, Secretary of War.

A large number of women who had received the Society's diploma for nurses immediately volunteered their services and it was not an easy task to select the twelve who were to go, so anxious were they all to be included. The women selected expressed the wish that their names should not be given to the press as they desired to be known only as "Red Cross Nurses." On the morning of their departure they, with the President of the Women's Committee, Countess d'Haussonville, attended a service at St. Clotildes, where special prayers were said for their protection during the expedition, and that they should have the health and strength to carry out the duties that lay before them. How well these duties were performed may be judged from some of the letters received by the Society, quotations from a few of which are given.

General Picquart wrote to the Marquis de Vogué, President of the French Red Cross:

"I have the honor to inform you that in the last report received from General Drude, Commanding Officer of the French troops at Casablanca, he renders high praise to the Red Cross nurses in the following terms: 'Their services are greatly appreciated not only from the point of view of the zeal they exhibit, but moreover and above all because of their technical skill.' I am happy to add my felicitations to those of General Drude in testifying that the assistance rendered by these Red Cross nurses to the Medical Service of our Army at Casablanca contributed not only to the amelioration of the condition of our sick and wounded soldiers, but also has been a means of extending the renown of the courage and devotion of the women of France."

M. Gaston Thomson, Secretary of the Navy, in a note of thanks forwards to the Society a letter from Admiral Philibert, who writes of Madame Fortoul and Madame Blancheny, two of the nurses detailed for the hospital ship:

"I do not know what to praise the most, the intelligent care, the astonishing activity, or the remarkable devotion of which the sick and the wounded of the Army and Navy were the objects. My voice has not sufficient authority to express our gratitude. I beg of you to kindly address our thanks both to the Red Cross and to the

General Secretary, M. de Valence, who organized this service at Casablanca." The chief surgeon of the ship in his report says: "My comrades and I were struck with their technical knowledge, and we appreciate their absolute devotion and the tenderness and delicacy that only women know how to show in the care of the sick. Their personal qualities made them always respected and obeyed." The commanding officer of the ship added: "I desire to associate myself with Major Santelli of the Medical Service in his praise of the Red Cross nurses. All of us can testify to the self abnegation, the modesty, the disinterestedness and the zeal with which these nurses carried out their duties."

A vivid picture of the night after the fight of October 19th is given by one of the nurses in a letter, part of which is quoted:

"Yesterday, the 19th, what a day and what a night we passed! For three days there were rumors of an attack by the Moors, General Drude having set the 19th as the final date for submission. To give the appearance of accepting this ultimatum a part of the tribe made their submission and reclaimed the hostages left with General Drude. This was considered an excellent augury.

"Yesterday as we returned to the hospital after breakfast we noticed the doctors on the upper terrace of their house. They motioned to us to join them and in the distance we heard the roaring of the cannon. From the terrace the spectacle that lay before us had so little an aspect of a murderous struggle that we contemplated the beautiful scene in which the action was taking place as if it were merely an interesting manoeuvre. At the right on the distant crests files of galloping Moors appeared and disappeared as if by magic, scattered over the plain were groups of artillery, chasseurs and spahis. At the left on the beautiful blue sea the 'Gloire' majestically advanced, turned and opened fire. It was a wonderful sight!

"We had to tear ourselves away from the spectacle to go back to our sick men. I shall never forget my entrance into the tent. There was the most intense excitement and agitation. One soldier had his head under the pillow so as not to hear the cannon. The sound rent his heart. 'Madame, you know I asked the doctor to let me go immediately. I am well.' Many others cried out, 'I am well. I want to go,' furious at not being in the fight. 'Madame,' still another said to me, 'this is the first time I have not been with my comrades under fire and it breaks my heart.' Everywhere the same desire, the same exaltation. Two spahis escaped from the hospital and joined their regiments on the battlefield.

"The afternoon passed without a minute's cessation in the fighting. At six we learned that Captain Ihler had been killed and two other men. We hurried off for a hasty meal. On returning at seven with M. de Valence we were distressed by the

spectacle that met our eyes. In the little court at the entrance of the hospital which was lighted by the clear white moon, litters rested against the Moorish columns and on each was extended a silent form. In the operation room lay on unfortunate man terribly wounded in the thigh. Three doctors and two nurses were dressing his wounds. Another soldier, hardly twenty years old, was badly wounded in the chest. It will be difficult to save his life. The others are not so severely hurt and may recover.

At last all finished, the hot water bottles in place and the tea prepared for the sick, the doctors went to dinner and we two remained on duty for the night.

"While watching the poor man so terribly wounded in the thigh we noticed that the hemorrhage continued and that the pulse was very feeble. I called our good sergeant, who raised his head and then went for the doctor. It was decided immediately to apply a ligature. What an operation! It is a nightmare to administer chloroform under such conditions. During the operation we gave injections of serum and cafine, but the weakness was extreme, so much blood having been lost on the way to the hospital.

"The operation finished we again took charge of our poor man, not to leave him until the end. During the night he was greatly agitated, little by little he became more calm and then one hand in mine and one in Bertha's, he gave his soul to God, his spirit gently taking flight while we prayed for him. The orderlies respectfully left us to our prayers for the poor dead soldier. At midnight while the others were asleep we had him quietly carried to the 'Reserve tent,' so that his comrades might not see him when they woke. I shall never forget that sad little procession. We moved silently among the tents bathed in the brilliant moonlight. Stars over our heads and death in the midst of us. The mystery of death that gives us so much pain and sorrow. How one approaches God in despair before such a spectacle. One does not ask to wish, nor to reflect, nor to understand, only to believe and to hope."

H. M. Queen Olga, Patroness of the Greek Red Cross.

THE GREEK RED CROSS.

THE historic little country of Greece seems to belong to the past rather than to the present day activities, and yet it is doubtful if any Red Cross has shown during twenty-five years of existence more active service than the Red Cross of the Hellenic Kingdom. A pamphlet lately received gives a brief report of some of its work during the twenty-five years from 1877 to 1902.

The report first gives its war relief work. In 1878, during the insurrection in Crete, it established three hospitals, besides paying for the care of many sick and wounded who had made their way to the hospitals in Athens. In the same year when a number of the Christian villages of Epirus, Thessaly and Macedonia were sacked and pillaged more than 30,000 persons who were left without sustenance, shelter and clothing came to Greece for refuge and in caring for them the Greek Red Cross expended over $80,000. During the summer of 1882 as a result of troubles in Egypt many Greek merchants, residents of that country, sought a refuge in Athens and were aided by the Red Cross, which at the same time was assisting the Greek soldiers wounded during engagements with the Turkish Army on the frontier. In 1896 complications caused a conflict between the Christians and Musselmen in Crete. The victims were numerous, on the one hand were the sick and wounded, and on the other old men, women and children who, flying from death and infamy, sought a refuge in Greece and were aided by the Red Cross. At the end of 1899 further troubles in Crete increased the number of victims and the Red Cross work. During the Greco-Turkish War of 1897 the Society cared for over 2,000 sick and wounded soldiers and 8,000 sick refugees. It assisted the two hospital ships and provided all kinds of hospital supplies for the Army and Navy. In 1900 and 1902 suplies were sent to the Greeks from the Caucasus who had taken refuge in their native land.

This war relief alone has proved the use of the Greek Red Cross, but now we turn to a long list of its services after great calamities and pestilences at home and in many localities. In the years 1881, '82, '85, '86, '95, '96 and '99, serious epidemics of smallpox and of fevers occurred in Athens and in other towns and villages of Greece and for each of these the Red Cross provided doctors, nurses, supplies, vaccine, disinfectants, etc., caring for thousands of sufferers. In March, 1881, when a violent earthquake devastated the Island of Keos, the Red Cross immediately sent ambulances, doctors, nurses, and supplies. A hospital was improvised which cared for over two hundred wounded, and lumber

was also provided to build shelter for the victims. In 1882 relief of a similar nature was given after earthquakes in other parts of Greece. Two ambulances, with litters and doctors, were sent in 1885 to Corinth for assistance after a serious railroad disaster. In 1886 $3,000, an ambulance and supplies were given for earthquake sufferers at Philiatra. In 1887 the Society aided by money contributions the victims of a large fire at Constantinople. In 1888 famine relief was sent to Epirus, to the sufferers from an earthquake at Egialee, and to those of a fire at Patras. In 1890 after a fire at Salonica tents, litters, bedding, supplies and $3,000 were contributed for relief work and during the same year aid was sent after another fire in Constantinople. In 1893, when an earthquake reduced the Island of Zante to a mass of ruins, the ever faithful Greek Red Cross immediately provided ambulances, tents, bedding, clothing and food. Barracks were built and money was also given and to Thebes in the same year money was sent after a severe earthquake. In 1894 many towns and villages in Greece were injured by an extensive earthquake, and the Society sent large supplies of food and erected barracks for shelter. It also contributed money for the reconstruction of a school which was destroyed. In 1895, in different part of the country the victims of an earthquake, of a large fire and of a serious flood, were assisted by the Red Cross, which also carried on active relief work after floods, storms and earthquakes in 1896, '98 and '99. What a tower of strength in time of need the Greek Red Cross has proved to its own country and to those nearby. Yet with all this active work it has not rested content to regard as its neighbors only those near at hand; its Red Cross spirit knows no limits and is as broad as man's brotherhood for man.

In speaking of the international work of the Red Cross the report says: "The moral consolidation of interests and responsibilities, which unites the different societies of the Red Cross imposes upon them the duties of mutual assistance. Believing in this principle the International Committee at Geneva and the different Red Cross Societies have always shown by their acts the most sincere sympathy for Greece, especially during the Greco-Turkish War, when their sentiments of sympathy were made manifest by most generous contributions. Sharing this same principle our Society has never ceased since its foundation to watch over the duty of carrying out its international obligations."

And well may Greece be proud of the way her Society of the Red Cross has fulfilled this duty. Only as briefly as has been given a report of the other work of the Greek Red Cross can mention be made of its aid to those afflicted by war or disaster among her sister nations. Contributions of money or supplies for relief purposes were sent during the Russo-Turkish War in 1877, to Montenegro in 1878, to Spain in 1879 for the flood sufferers, in 1880 to Armenia for the famine relief, in 1881 to the

British Red Cross for the sick and wounded soldiers in Egypt, and also in the same year to the Dutch Red Cross for the disaster in Java and to the French Red Cross for the sick and wounded of the Tonkin expedition, in 1885 to the Spanish Red Cross for the victims of an earthquake, to the Bulgarian Red Cross and to the Servian Red Cross for the wounded in the Bulgarian, Servian War, in 1891 assistance was sent to the Spanish Red Cross for the flood sufferers, in 1892 to the Russian Red Cross for the famine relief, in 1896 to the Italian Red Cross for the sick and wounded in the Abyssinian War, and in the same year to Montenegro after a serious flood, in 1898 to the United States and to Spain for the sick and wounded of the American Spanish War, in 1899 to the British and Boer Red Cross Societies for the war relief during the struggle between these two countries, and in 1902 to the French Red Cross for Martinique. The report from which this short statement is taken ends with the year 1902.

The Greek Red Cross Society has given us a splendid lesson in Red Cross usefulness. In twenty-five years it has rendered aid to the unfortunate victims of war, pestilence and disaster in some fifty different instances. At home and abroad it has exemplified the great Red Cross spirit of humanity. Closing its report the Greek Committee says: "We believe no one will deny today that the institution of the Red Cross, which represents such elevated principles of philanthropy and international duty, and which is such a noble creation of Christian civilization, is not worthy of all support."

Selling the "Merry Christmas" Stamp in Delaware.

DELAWARE AND THE CHRISTMAS STAMP.

BY MISS EMILY P. BISSELL.

THE Delaware Red Cross had been organized for two years when it took up anti-tuberculosis work, as recommended by the National organization. It was a strong Society, as far as the names and influence of its members went, but it was not a live society. It had no nurses enrolled, and no special reason for existing except to receive and forward money in emergencies. It had done its best work in connection with the San Francisco earthquake, and had collected creditable sums for the various famines and disasters since its organization. But it was meeting the usual experience of the Red Cross between crises—facing the fact of being out of work and with no prospect of a regular job.

The Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society, on the other hand, had a big campaign on hand, not enough money and not enough workers. It had a sanatorium with a matron, but no trained nurses. It had a dispensary with no visiting nurse. It gladly welcomed the co-operation of the Red Cross, and it was for its benefit that the Christmas Stamp was started. It was hoped that five hundred dollars or so might be realized from it. The cost was comparatively small—only sixty dollars for the original issue of fifty thousand stamps—and an excellent sale seemed possible.

But the enterprise proved a fairy tale. Owing to the late date of the annual meeting, the stamps could not be put on the market until the second week in December. They had to come into competition with the Denison "stickers," and all the novelties of the Christmas rush. No store was ready at first to handle them as a feature, though all were obliging. Yet in spite of all these drawbacks, the public bought and kept buying. The Christmas Stamp got into Philadelphia, where the Pennsylvania Red Cross generously co-operated in its sale, and the *North American* did for it what only a great paper can do—made it a news feature day after day, and roused thousands to interest, not only in the city, but all over the State of Pennsylvania.

The original fifty thousand sold in a few days. The next order was for two hundred thousand, the next the same. By Christmas these were all sold (one hundred thousand having been sent to the National Red Cross at its request), and if there had been another week left before Christmas a million would have sold as easily. The department stores in Wilmington and Philadelphia had then on sale as a feature, the drug stores sold them, the

North American sold them from its business office. In Delaware the women's clubs and the public schools sold them, and in the Federal building, outside the post office they were also on sale. The poster used in selling them everywhere is hereby reproduced:

GOOD WILL TO MEN

THE CHRISTMAS STAMPS

ISSUED BY THE DELAWARE RED CROSS

to Stamp out the White Plague

ONE PENNY APIECE

They Will Not Carry Any Kind of Mail
But Any Kind of Mail Will Carry Them

PUT THEM ON

CHRISTMAS

LETTERS, PACKAGES, CARDS.

EVERY STAMP MEANS

A Bullet in the Fight

AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

The net result of the Christmas Stamp was $2,863.18. With the aid of this sum a nurse was sent at once to the Anti-Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and another enrolled to do the visiting for the dispensary. Milk and eggs are being furnished, on the requisition of this dispensary nurse, to all patients who need them and can not pay for them. The Red Cross arranged to have the Pennsylvania Anti-Tuberculosis Exhibit brought to Wilmington for ten days in January, during which time nearly twenty thousand people attended it, from all parts of Delaware. A joint committee of the Red Cross and the Anti-Tuberculosis Society are now considering the matter of a better site and improved buildings for the Sanatorium, and the whole State is waked up and interested in the Anti-Tuberculosis fight.

Delaware, therefore, believes in the Christmas Stamp, and expects to try it again next season. Meanwhile, an all-the-year-round stamp for Delaware has been issued, to hold the field and remind the public of the Red Cross and its Delaware "peace activity." If one hundred thousand of these are sold during the whole year, that will be all that is expected. The Delaware Red Cross now finds itself alive, active and popular, and has had a gratifying increase of membership. It advises every other branch Society to try the Christmas Stamp, and to read Jacob Riis' admirable article on the original Christmas Stamp, in the *Outlook* for July 6, 1907, which furnished the idea.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

AT THE Eighth International Red Cross Conference held last June in London it was agree by unanimous vote that the Red Cross should assist in the great and all important anti-tuberculosis campaign. One of the duties of the Red Cross is to aid in relief work for pestilences and to devise means of preventing the same. For this reason the campaign against a pestilence that in our country slays 150,000 persons a year lies well within the scope of Red Cross assistance.

In September, 1908, an International Congress on Tuberculosis will be held in Washington, and in the very important discussions of such a Congress the Red Cross will take the greatest interest. In connection with this Congress the Smithsonian Institution has offered a prize, a notice of which is given below:

THE HODGKINS FUND PRIZE OF $1,500 IS OFFERED BY THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
HODGKINS FUND PRIZE.

In October, 1891, Thomas George Hodgkins, Esquire, of Setauket, New York, made a donation to the Smithsonian Institution, the income from a part of which was to be devoted to "the increase and diffusion of more exact knowledge in regard to the nature and properties of atmospheric air in connection with the welfare of man."

In the furtherance of the donor's wishes, the Smithsonian Institution has from time to time offered prizes, awarded medals, made grants for investigations, and issued publications.

In connection with the approaching International Congress on Tuberculosis, which will be held in Washington, September 21, to October 12, 1908, a prize of $1,500.00 is offered for the best treatise that may be submitted to that Congress "On the Relation of Atmospheric Air to Tuberculosis."

The treatise may be written in English, French, German, Spanish or Italian. They will be examined and the prize awarded by a Committee appointed by the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in conjunction with the officers of the International Congress on Tuberculosis.

The right is reserved to award no prize if in the judgment of the Committee no contribution is offered of sufficient merit to warrant such action.

The Smithsonian Institution reserves the right to publish the treatise to which the prize is awarded.

Further information, if desired by persons intending to become competitors, will be furnished on application.

CHARLES D. WALCOTT,
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

Washington, February 3, 1908.

The coming International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington, D. C., in September, 1908, will be an unique event in the New World.

This Congress meets once in three years, it has never met in America, and after 1908, will not meet in this country for many years to come.

The Congress will put the people of this country in the relation of host to the leaders of this movement in all parts of the world. It will be a real World's Congress. It will carry on, for three weeks, public discussions of the Tuberculosis problem, led by the most eminent authorities on this subject, in this and other countries. Official delegates will be present from nearly all civilized countries. There will be a course of special lectures to which all members of the Congress and the general public are invited.

The Congress will be divided into seven sections, giving ample scope for participation of both scientific and lay members.

There will be a great Tuberculosis Exposition, in which one can see what is going on, the world around, in the campaign against Tuberculosis.

There will be clinics and demonstrations throughout the whole period of three weeks, giving medical and lay delegates object lessons on the causes and prevention of tuberculosis.

There will be very valuable publications, of which the transactions will be the most important. The transactions of the last Congress are published in three volumes. The proceedings of this Congress will require four volumes. These are free to all members of the Congress, who have paid their membership fee ($5.00).

The cost of the Congress will far exceed the revenue derived from fees. This cost will be provided for by a special Committee of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which will invest a large sum in the project.

The American membership should number ten thousand persons. There are two classes of members: Active Members, who pay a fee of $5.00; and Associate Members, who pay a fee of $2.00, and have all the privileges of membership, except the right to vote and to receive the printed volumes.

The Federal Government is interested. There are nine Departments in the United States Government, and seven of them will participate in the Congress.

The State Governments are interested. There are 46 States, and every State has its own committees. Thirty-seven of these State Committees are at work. In thirty of these States the Governors have expressed their interest in the Congress, and many of them have given most explicit instructions asking all the municipalities and other local governments, and the voluntary agencies, to combine for the purpose of securing to the State the utmost possible benefit from this International Congress. How does your Governor stand on this matter?

Foreign countries are interested. The following countries have been heard from and will be represented: Great Britain (including her more important provinces and colonies), France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, Venezuela, Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, Japan.

If you are interested and want to see the preliminary announcement, ask some member of your State Committee about it, or else write to the Secretary-General, 714 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

The Red Cross has been requested to publish the following announcement:

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS HAS ANNOUNCED THE OFFER OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

I. A prize of $1,000 is offered for the best evidence of effective work in the prevention or relief of tuberculosis by any voluntary Association since the last International Congress in 1905. In addition to the prize of $1,000, two gold medals and three silver medals will be awarded. The prize and medals will be accompanied by diplomas or certificates of award.

Evidence is to include all forms of printed matter, educational leaflets, etc.; report showing increase of membership, organization, classes reached—such as labor unions, schools, churches, etc.; lectures given; influence in stimulating local Boards of Health, schools, dispensaries, hospitals for the care of tuberculosis; newspaper clippings of meetings held; methods of raising money; method of keeping accounts.

Each competitor must present a brief or report in printed form. No formal announcement of intention to compete is required.

II. A prize of $1,000 is offered for the best exhibit of an existing sanatorium for the treatment of curable cases of tuberculosis among the working classes. In addition to the prize of $1,000, two gold medals and three silver medals will be awarded. The prize and medals will be accompanied by diplomas or certificates of award.

The exhibit must show in detail construction, equipment, management, and results obtained. Each competitor must present a brief or report in printed form.

III. A prize of $1,000 is offered for the best exhibit of a furnished house, for a family or group of families of the working class, designed in the interest of the crusade against tuberculosis. In addition to the prize of $1,000, two gold medals and three silver medals will be awarded. The prize and medals will be accompanied by diplomas or certificates of award. This prize is designed to stimulate efforts towards securing a maximum of sun-light, ventilation, proper heating, and general sanitary arrangement for an inexpensive home. A model of house and furnishing is required. Each competitor must present a brief with drawings, specifications, estimates, etc., with an explanation of points of special excellence. Entry may be made under competitor's own name.

IV. A prize of $1,000 is offered for the best exhibit of a dispensary or kindred institution for the treatment of the tuberculous poor. In addition to the prize of $1,000, two gold medals and three silver medals will be awarded. The prize and medals will be accompanied by diplomas or certificates of award.

The exhibit must show in detail construction, equipment, management, and results obtained. Each competitor must present a brief or report in printed form.

V. A prize of $1,000 is offered for the best exhibit of a hospital for the treatment of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition to the prize of $1,000, two gold medals and three silver medals will be awarded. The prize and medals will be accompanied by diplomas or certificates of award.

The exhibit must show in detail construction, equipment, management and results obtained. Each competitor must present a brief or report in printed form.

VI. The Hodgkins Fund Prize of $1,500 is offered by the Smithsonian Institution for the best treatise that may be submitted on "The Relation of Atmospheric Air to Tuberculosis."

The detailed definition of this prize may be obtained from the Secretary-General of the International Congress or Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Chas. D. Walcott.

VII. Prizes for Educational Leaflets:

A prize of $100 is offered for the best educational leaflet submitted in each of the seven classes defined below. In addition to the prize of $100, a gold medal and two silver medals will be

awarded in each class. Each prize and medal will be accompanied by a diploma or certificate of award.

Competitors must be entered under assumed names.

A. For adults generally (not to exceed 1,000 words).

B. For teachers (not to exceed 2,000 words).

C. For mothers (not to exceed 1,000 words).

D. For in-door workers (not to exceed 1,000 words).

E. For dairy farmers (not to exceed 1,000 words).

F. For school children in grammar school grades (not to exceed 500 words).

In classes A, B, C, D, E, and F, brevity of statement without sacrifice of clearness will be of weight in awarding. All leaflets entered must be printed in the form they are designed to take.

G. Pictorial booklet for school children in primary grades and for the nursery.

Class G is designed to produce an artistic picture-book for children, extolling the value of fresh air, sun-light, cleanliness, etc., and showing contrasting conditions. "Slovenly Peter" has been suggested as a possible type. Entry may be made in the form of original designs without printing.

VIII. A gold medal and two silver medals are offered for the best exhibits sent in by any States of the United States, illustrating effective organization for the restriction of tuberculosis. Each medal will be accompanied by a diploma or certificate of award.

IX. A gold medal and two silver medals are offered for the best exhibits sent in by any State or Country (the United States excluded), illustrating effective organization for the restriction of tuberculosis. Each medal will be accompanied by a diploma or certificate of award.

X. A gold medal and two silver medals are offered for each of the following exhibits; each medal will be accompanied by a diploma or certificate of award; wherever possible each competitor is required to file a brief or printed report:

A. For the best contribution to the pathological exhibit.

B. For the best exhibit of laws and ordinances in force June 1, 1908, for the prevention of tuberculosis by any State of the United States. Brief required.

C. For the best exhibit of laws and ordinances in force June 1, 1908, for the prevention of tuberculosis by any State or Country (the United States excluded). Brief required.

D. For the best exhibit of laws and ordinances in force June 1, 1908, for the prevention of tuberculosis by any municipality in the world. Brief required.

E. For the society engaged in the crusade against tuberculosis having the largest membership in relation to population. Brief required.

F. For the plans which have been proven best for raising money for the crusade against tuberculosis. Brief required.

G. For the best exhibit of a passenger railway car in the interest of the crusade against tuberculosis. Brief required.

H. For the best plans for employment for arrested cases of tuberculosis. Brief required.

XI. Prizes of two gold medals and three silver medals will be awarded for the best exhibit of a work-shop or factory in the interest of the crusade against tuberculosis. These medals will be accompanied by diplomas or certificates of award.

The exhibit must show in detail construction, equipment, management, and results obtained. Each competitor must present a brief or report in printed form.

The following constitute the Committee on Prizes:

Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Philadelphia, Chairman.
Dr. Thomas G. Ashton, Philadelphia, Secretary.
Dr. Edward R. Baldwin, Saranac Lake.
Dr. Sherman G. Bonney, Denver.
Dr. John L. Dawson, Charleston, S. C.
Dr. H. B. Favill, Chicago.
Dr. John B. Hawes, 2d, Boston.
Dr. H. D. Holton, Brattleboro.
Dr. E. C. Levy, Richmond, Virginia.
Dr. Charles L. Minor, Asheville, N. C.
Dr. Estes Nichols, Augusta, Me.
Dr. M. J. Rosenau, Washington.
Dr. J. Madison Taylor, Philadelphia.
Dr. William S. Thayer, Baltimore.
Dr. Louis M. Warfield, St. Louis.

NOTES

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

MONSIEUR MOYNIER, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, having occupied that position for forty-four years, and being really the founder of this great organization, finding that his strength was no longer sufficient for the task, lately sent in his resignation that his place might be filled by a younger man. The action of the Committee on his resignation is explained in M. Ador's letter of which a translation is given.

"GENEVA, *November* 20, 1907.

"MONSIEUR G. MOYNIER, Geneva.

"MY DEAR PRESIDENT: The International Committee can not resign itself to a separation from him who was the founder of the work of the Red Cross and whose presence at its head has given it such prestige and authority, the value of which it fully appreciates.

"Therefore yesterday at its meeting it confirmed its decision, taken in 1904, and now completed, that while begging you to remain in name President of the Committee, it is understood that you are freed from all responsibility both in the matter of current affairs as well as in regard to those that concern the general direction of the Committee. The Vice-President will undertake the presidential duties and assume all responsibility so as to protect you from all concern and care. In return if it will not be too great fatigue for you the Committe's meeting will continue to be held at your winter residence. Our members would thus have the pleasure of seeing you from time to time, and have also the great advantage of profiting from the councils of your long and valuable experience.

"I do not need to add that for myself I will always be most happy to consult with you over the Committee's affairs whenever an important matter arises. I venture to hope, my dear President, that this solution which appears to us to be in the interest of the Red Cross and the influence of the International Committee, will render you entire satisfaction, and relieving you from all responsibility, you may have the rest you desire.

"Accept, dear Mr. President, the assurances of my most affectionate regards.

"GUSTAVE ADOR,
"Vice-President."

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has lately conferred several orders of different kinds upon a number of the Austrian Red Cross members for meritorious service in the Red Cross and has also sent a letter to the President of one of its Branches:

"DEAR COUNTESS TRAUTTMANNSDORFF:

"During the forty years of existence of the Patriotic Women's Union for Lower Austria you have with unabated zeal labored for the efficiency and success of the noble work of the Red Cross.

"It gives me great pleasure at the Jubilee of this Union to express to you my special acknowledgment of its work.

"FRANZ JOSEPH.

"Vienna, April 20, 1907."

The 1907 report of the Austrian Red Cross tells of the loan of barracks for temporary hospitals and aid rendered in the cases of epidemics of smallpox, fevers, etc., besides at time of several catastrophes.

FRANCE.

In January the following letter to the President of the American Red Cross with enclosure was received from the French Avignon Red Cross Branch:

"MR. PRESIDENT:

"The enclosed letter sent to the French Branches of our Society will explain the object of the request that I venture to present to you. The flag of the Red Cross knows no boundaries. The noblest bond of sympathy is that which unites in mitigating the sufferings and binding the wounds of those who give their blood for the highest ideal among all people, the love of country. I dare to hope that you will not refuse the modest toy that I ask for our tombola, and which we would receive with profound gratitude. Accept, Mr. President, the expression of my sincere sentiments.

"M. VALAYER,
"President."

Madame Valayer's enclosure reads:

"The French Red Cross Branch of Avignon has recourse to your kindness and your great zeal in our beloved work to assure the success of a fête that it is organizing for the benefit of our wounded soldiers. We ask if you will kindly send us for our childrens' tombola a doll dressed in an ancient or modern costume of your province. We venture to hope, Madame, that you

will not refuse us your valuable assistance, that the work will not appear to you as unimportant—because it is for our soldiers that we labor, and all is grand and noble when it is for those who die for France.

The ladies of the Avignon Branch place themselves entirely at your disposal if the day comes when you have need for their assistance. Please accept, Madame, the expression of our sincere sentiments.

"For the Committee, the President,
"M. VALAYER.

"P. S.—Please inform us before the end of December if you will kindly help us by sending a doll before the end of January. The fête will take place the first of March."

The member of the American National Red Cross Executive Committee who had charge of the pleasure of aiding the good ladies of Avignon in their work for the wounded soldiers of France in Morocco, found herself in something of a quandary as to what costume ancient or modern represented best our "province." Lack of time prevented having a doll specially dressed. In vain in one of New York's largest toy shops was a quest made for an Indian, a George or Martha Washington, or even a Rough Rider. Eventually Hobson's choice fell upon a colored "Mammy" with a baby in her arms. By the kindness and courtesy of the French Embassy "Mammy" with her small charge was duly shipped in the mail pouch for the fête at Avignon to do her little Red Cross part in helping the poor wounded soldiers in Morocco.

The Dowager Empress of Russia has just given $6,000 to endow a bed in one of the French Red Cross Hospitals in charge of the Association of French Women as a token of her appreciation of the assistance this Association gave to the Russian Red Cross during the late war. In December this Branch of the French Red Cross held its annual fête in Paris and netted over $8,000. The various divisions of this Branch held throughout the country fêtes, concerts, etc., in its interest, meeting with great success.

The utility of the dog in searching for the wounded continues to interest the Army Medical Service. These dogs are called "Ambulance Dogs." M. Castaing, in an article in the *Normandy Canine Bulletin,* proposes that a special club for the purpose of undertaking this work be organized under the patronage of the Minister of War, placed under the control of the Red Cross Society and affiliated with all the large dog-show associations of the country. That at such shows special prizes should be offered for the dogs best trained for this work. It is even suggested that the dogs be instructed to indicate the presence of the wounded by a special bark. Anyone who has trained a pet dog will understand that this is not at all so difficult as it may seem. It has also been sug-

gested that the training of the well known police dogs could be further extended to include the training for the ambulance service. A start has already been made in France to form such a club as has been proposed.

GERMANY.

The International Congress of Hygiene, held last September in Berlin, revealed what a part the German Red Cross plays in most works of social hygiene. It was the Red Cross which especially launched the great anti-tuberculosis campaign. In the domain of the care of infants from the point of view of the reduction of infant mortality it was the Red Cross in its Women's Branch that exhibited a remarkable activity. In its humanitarian efforts it works with the support of the official authorities, it is closely connected with workingmen's unions and their insurance agencies, and in the domain of social assistance it seconds the activities of the communal authorities.

Its exhibition was highly commended by the members of the Congress. Doecker Barracks for consumptives and epidemics of infectious diseases, hygienic costume for the Red Cross Nurses, installation of a kitchen for the sterilization of milk for babies, and a model sanatorium for sick children were among its exhibits. It has not only its sanatoriums for tuberculosis adults, but for children, an agricultural colony for young people with tuberculosis, workingmen's gardens for families in which tuberculosis has existed, day camps for convalescents and a home for the widows and children of noncommissioned officers.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Red Cross continues its good work in the suppression of the abuse of the Red Cross name and insignia. The Minister of the Interior, in response to a letter from the President of the Society, replied that every measure will be taken by the Government to protect the insignia, and that since 1902 no trade-mark with this emblem has been permitted to be registered.

The beautiful city of Malaga suffered severely during the late floods and the Red Cross promptly sent out an appeal for the assistance of the unfortunate victims. The Society has sent through the American National Red Cross a handsome certificate of gratitude to Mr. E. A. Paffrath, of Fort Worth, Texas, for his kind contribution for these flood sufferers.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Red Cross has made a collection of stereopticon views to illustrate the "horrors of war" and the work of the Red

Cross. In these days more than ever before we are aiming at the foundation of things and realizing that the ounce of prevention is worth truly much more than the pound of cure. The work of the Red Cross therefore includes prevention as well as cure, and the more "horrors of war" are brought home to all people the more reluctant will men become to seize upon this terrible means of settling disputes between nations.

The first of the series of these views illustrate the fearfully destructive power of modern arms. Trees, buildings, etc., which have been subject to such fire are shown, leaving to the imagination what must be the result upon the human victim. One Russian soldier made prisoner by the Japanese is shown who suffered from one hundred and twenty wounds. Shot, shell and shrapnel are not the only dangers to be met; barbed wire, concealed traps and mines are encountered. Nor are the horrors of war confined to land, the sea is also the scene of military operations and the sailor besides the dangers of the fired projectiles has to undergo those from mines, magazines, explosions and the sinking of his ship. The second series of the views is devoted to various methods of transportation of wounded, litters, ambulances, hospital trains and ships, etc. The third series represents the personnel of various Red Cross Societies in active service.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Among some papers of the old Red Cross Corporation have been found a few small coins which have been deposited in the General Emergency Fund. One was marked, "Sent by a poor woman who earned her money by sewing. For the storm sufferers on the Sea Islands of South Carolina, November 10, 1893." No name is given. Two ten-cent pieces are marked, "Sent by a little girl who wanted to do something for the sufferers. Sea Islands, South Carolina Relief Field, December 18, 1893." Two five-cent pieces were tied up in a piece of cloth but had no mark. Deposited as these are in the General Emergency Fund the contributions so generously given out of so little, like the "Widow's Mite," will sometime or other help some poor sufferer in the time of catastrophe or war.

In January, Miss Boardman, a member of the National Red Cross Executive Committee, visited Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg in the interest of the Red Cross. Addresses upon the Red Cross were made before a number of assemblies, clubs, etc., and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. In Cleveland the local Red Cross had an especially large meeting at which the President of the Red Cross, Secretary Taft, spoke. Mr. Taft drew attention to the unfortunate fact that in this country, instead of maintaining a well organized relief association by a large membership paying

small yearly dues as is done in other countries, we are inclined to wait until some sensational disaster arouses our sympathy and then to contribute generously for relief work, feeling that our duty is thus fulfilled without any consideration as to the necessity of maintaining a reliable national organization for the wise, prudent and experienced expenditure of such contributions. Mr. Jacob Riis also most kindly spoke at this meeting on the importance of the help the Red Cross can give in the anti-tuberculosis campaign, especially by means of the Christmas stamp.

In Harrisburg a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, thanks to the efforts of the Hon. Vance McCormick, for the purpose of organizing the Harrisburg Division of the Pennsylvania Red Cross. Governor Stuart was present and Mayor Gross presided. Both he and the Governor made interesting and enthusiastic addresses, themselves becoming the first to enroll as Red Cross members; about one hundred and fifty following their example.

Three meetings were addressed at St. Louis and a number of new members secured. After a ten-minute talk before the Chamber of Commerce in Cincinnati, some forty of its members joined the Cincinnati Division. Cleveland has a good membership of over five hundred and is making a vigorous campaign to increase this number. In Louisville a committee was appointed with representatives of the Women's Club, the Board of Trade, the Jefferson County Medical Association and the National Red Cross for the purpose of organizing the Kentucky Red Cross Branch.

A chart made from the table in the January Bulletin, giving some of the funds of the foreign Red Cross Societies as compared with those of the United States, never failed to arouse amazement and evident humiliation at these meetings.

THE NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA.

The Needlework Guild of America (affiliated with the Red Cross) provided and shipped to the Relief Committee at Fairmont, W. Va., for the families of the victims of the Monongah mines disaster, 1,014 articles of new clothing for women and infants. These were furnished by the various Branches of the Guild as follows: Barnesville, O., 143; Canandaigua, N. Y., 251; Havenford, Pa., 395, and West Grove, Pa., 225. Besides the above there were shipped by the Barnesville, O., Branch, 112 articles of new clothing to Jacob's Creek, and 228 part-worn garments, 10 cans malted milk and 37 items of old linen and soap were forwarded to Monongah.

CALIFORNIA.

The dedication of the St. Matthews Red Cross Guild Dispensary given to San Mateo by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and of which an

article with illustrations appeared in the January Bulletin, took place on Thursday, January 23d. Mr. and Mrs. Reid and a number of prominent citizens of San Mateo were present. The services, which began at three o'clock, were conducted by Bishop Nichols, assisted by the Rev. N. B. W. Gallwey, rector of the parish. The opening hymn and prayers were in the lower vestibule, after which the upper floor and operating room were dedicated to the cause of healing. The Bishop, in his address, in speaking of Mr. Reid's services as Ambassador to England, pointed out that at the court of St. James work is going on "for peace and the integrating and uniting of nations, yet works of mercy and healing have a like influence though their sphere seems narrower and less conspicuous. For while councils of statesmen draw men to realization of the brotherhood of man, yet the message is even clearer in the councils of healing, and here in San Mateo from this time on nurses and patients, doctors and people, races and creeds, will be drawn closer together in sickness and in health, because of the existence here among us of the Red Cross Guild."

CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut Red Cross Branch has lately been called upon to mourn the loss of, doubtless, the oldest Red Cross member in the United States. Miss Lucy Osborne, of Danbury, celebrated her one hundredth birthday on the third of last December. But little more than a month of the new year had passed when her long and beautiful life in this world came to its close. A few months ago the Danbury Division of the Connecticut Red Cross Branch was organized, and at this meeting Miss Osborne was present. Age had never dimmed her deep interest in all that was for the uplifting of mankind, and at this meeting the dear old lady made an address expressing her interest in this great worldwide society and her adhesion to its ranks. A photograph is given in this Bulletin of Miss Osborne, taken on her one hundredth birthday.

The Visiting Nurses' Association gave a reception yesterday afternoon at No. 55 Spring street to Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, as secretary of the Connecticut Red Cross. The hostesses were Miss Wilkinson and Miss McCormick, and they were assisted in receiving by friends of the association, among them Miss Elizabeth Blythe, of Asylum avenue, and Miss Olmsted, of Spring street. From fifty to seventy-five registered nurses were present, and seven training schools for nurses were represented. Refreshments were served, and the occasion was very pleasantly social. A specially welcome guest from out of town was Miss R. I. Albaugh, of New Haven, president of the Connecticut Nurses' Alumni Association. The chief topic of conversation was the part graduate nurses can take in Red Cross work.

Miss Lucy M. Osborne; Taken on Her 100th Birthday.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The lecture courses in First Aid for Men and Home Nursing for Women instituted by the District Red Cross Branch have proved most successful. Especially the latter were largely attended. These lectures were not given with the idea of raising any money, but after all expenses were paid there remains in the District treasury a balance of $38.25. It is probable that another year any such surplus will be utilized for the purpose of providing free courses for the night schools. Inquiries have been also received as to arrangements being made another year for nursing courses to be provided at small expense for women's clubs, etc. The Committee on First Aid Lectures recommends that in the spring months a "Relief Column" be formed from those who attended the First Aid Course, for stretcher drill and practical exercises in the application of First Aid. It is probable that at the next meeting of the District Executive Committee favorable action will be taken upon this suggestion.

The Branch netted from the sale of the Red Cross Christmas stamps $278.14, though they were placed on sale only a few days before Christmas. As the Branch plans to erect and support for tuberculosis sufferers a Red Cross Day Camp during the summer months an entertainment is being arranged to secure the required funds. At least $1,500 is needed for the construction and support of this camp. The Visiting Nurse Association and the Committee on Tuberculosis have kindly offered to pay the salary of the special nurse for this Day Camp.

This Branch wishes to make special mention of the generous contribution of $44.00 made by the "Friday Morning Sewing Class," of Washington, for the Monongah mines disaster sufferers.

A request was received under date of January 21st from the Chaplain of the Seventeenth Infantry, Camp Camaguey, Camaguey, Cuba, for reading matter for the soldiers at that camp. Complying with this request, the District Branch, on the 28th of January, forwarded between five hundred and six hundred recent magazines and periodicals, secured chiefly from the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

On February 8th about three hundred magazines and other periodicals were sent to the U. S. Naval Hospital for Tubercular Patients, New Fort Lyon, Las Animas, Colorado.

IOWA.

The Burlington Red Cross, the only division yet organized in

Iowa, is proving itself an active organization. The "Burlington Hawk-eye" says of its work:

"The idea to arouse interest in and to perpetuate the Red Cross Society by appealing to the children, is proving a most wire and practicable one. The first organization of the Red Cross Helpers was called into existence at the Congregational Church, a short time ago. Now Bethany Lutheran Church has fallen into line. The Red Cross Helpers No. 2 have been organized among the young folk of that congregation, with seventy active members, the majority of whom are members of the Sunday school. The organization came into life through the efforts of Miss Mary Perkins, who was ably seconded by the pastor, Rev. R. Neumann. Miss Perkins is devoting much time and labor to Red Cross work and hopes to see a number of other branches of the Helpers organized in this city. She will be called away from Burlington for some time, but will name a substitute, who will look after the work during her absence and will see to it that it does not lag.

"It seems scarcely necessary to say anything regarding Red Cross work at this late day, more than that it is something in which everybody ought to be interested. No doubt, ere long every strong Sunday school will have its branch of the Red Cross Helpers and when the time comes a whole army of willing workers will be ready to step into line and do what is necessary. The great feature of Red Cross work is preparedness. Within an incredibly short time after a call is heard, the Red Cross is hastening to the rescue, and it is an organization that will enable the order to be always prepared to respond to any calls that may be made upon it.

"It is a matter of gratulation that the people of Burlington are interested in the Red Cross movement now going on all over the world, and are making gratifying progress in organizing local societies. In this respect, Burlington is in the lead over all the cities in the State, and evidently proposes to keep the lead. Here the first move of the kind was made in Iowa.

"The Bethany Lutheran Church has organized Red Cross Helpers No. 2 in the Sunday school and has seventy-four members. The officers are as follows:

"Mr. John Thye, president.

"Mr. Raymond Schauenberg, vice-president.

"Miss Elsie Ebert, secretary.

"Mr. Fred Wolbers, treasurer.

"Mr. Thye is the member elected as delegate to the Red Cross.

"Red Cross Helpers No. 1 (Congregational Church) is also enrolling more members.

"Other churches are preparing to follow these good examples this year."

NEW YORK.

It was not until January that the New York State Medical Committee decided on day camp sanitoria as the special activity of the New York Red Cross in the anti-tuberculosis campaign. Since that date, five county sub-divisions have shown a desire to establish such camps and two other subdivisions may do so. This winter is a particularly hard one in which to raise money for any new object, but it seems certain that in most of these places, perhaps all, the camps will be established and their maintenance assured. The sub-divisions are those in Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady and Troy. Broome County and Brooklyn may also do so. Much interest has been aroused among Red Cross members by this definite peace activity and many other persons are becoming members on this account.

The organization of relief columns in the Grand Legion of the Red Cross has divided popular interest in the Red Cross with the agitation day camps. The first relief column in the country was organized in Brooklyn at a meeting held in January at the library of the Kings County Medical Association. The call was issued by Dr. Glentworth R. Butler and the meeting was presided over by Dr. Joshua M. Van Cott, Vice-President of the Brooklyn sub-division. Addresses were made by Major Charles Lynch of the General Staff, United States Army, who has been specially detailed by the Surgeon-General to assist the Red Cross in organizing relief columns and by Col. Sanger, President of the State Branch; Mrs. M. L. Rogers, Superintendent, of the Nurses Training School, Brooklyn Hospital, and the state field agent. The first column starts out with nearly seventy members. Its full strength is eighty-eight, and when details of organization are settled, the column will be rapidly recruited to the full strength. Already there are eight independent movements to organize columns or detachments. The most important meeting outside of that in Brooklyn was held at Troy where a column will be formed under the direction of Dr. John M. Berry, who already plans to have it serve during the Troy Old Home week next summer and at the County fair. This meeting was also addressed by Major Lynch and the field agent, Major Lynch showing the interesting views which he secured during his service with the Japanese army in Manchuria as the representative of the United States Army Medical Department. Major Lynch also showed these views and spoke at a number of places in New York City, and in Lansingburg, Albany and Schenectady. He also visited Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo in the interest of the work.

In addition to the relief column being formed in Brooklyn, a junior column is being started and plans are under way to establish a library and museum at a headquarters to be selected.

A very effective parlor meeting was held in the New York City

home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, in January, and was addressed by Col. Sanger, Major Lynch, Mr. Edward R. Johnstone, the national registrar, and the field agent. The rooms were filled and at the conclusion many ladies manifested their interest by becoming Red Cross members, and indicating their intention to bring others in, which they have been doing.

One of the not least important works before the State Branch and the New York County Sub-division now is to arrange the Red Cross rally which Secretary Taft has consented to address on April 28th. It will be held during the afternoon in the ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria, by the courtesy of Mr. George C. Boldt. The ball room will seat only some 1,200 or 1,300, and since Secretary Taft could easily draw many times that number, admission will have to be by card, but every effort will be made to have the audience a thoroughly representative one which shall certainly reflect and transmit the enthusiasm and impulse which the President of the National Red Cross is to generate. A number of distinguished guests are counted upon to lend their presence. Officers and delegates of other State branches will also be invited. The boxes in the ball room will be devoted to these and to the officers and delegates of the various county sub-divisions in New York State. The hall will be specially decorated with Red Cross flags and the National colors. Arrangements are being made to have Red Cross nurses placed on the platform and thus lend a picturesque and characteristic touch to the occasion. Another note will be struck by the members of the newly organized relief columns who will be present in uniform and act as ushers. Literature will be distributed and opportunity will be given those who desire to become members, to sign on the spot.

Our agitation for more general instruction in "first aid to the injured" and organization to proclaim and carry out a crusade against preventable accidents, is meeting with a considerable response, and as soon as the projected Red Cross text book on first aid is in hand, we shall be able to start instruction in many places.

The discussion as to day camp and relief columns naturally produces considerable publicity, and this is being fostered by the circulation of newspaper "cuts" and stories among the newspapers of the State. This is really in effect the modest beginning of a publicity bureau, which reaches more people at a less cost than any other means.

Several more Red Cross nurses have been enrolled the past quarter and the enrollment of at least forty more the coming quarter is a probability.

Besides this the District Nursing Association of Troy recently formed by Miss M. Eugénie Hibbard, Superintendent of the Leonard Hospital, and others, has asked affiliation with the Red Cross and this is being arranged.

A large and active sub-division has been organized in Schenec-

tady with some 150 members and these officers: President, Hon. Charles F. Veeder; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Jacob W. Clute and Mr. Daniel Naylon, Jr.; Treasurer, Mr. E. F. Peck; Secretary, James L. Rathbun, M. D., and Secretary to Executive Committee, Miss Anna M. McGee, R. N. A day camp is planned, relief columns will be organized in the General Electric Works and elsewhere, and it is probable that Red Cross instruction in first aid will be given in the public schools. Arrangements are also being made to enroll many physicians and nurses.

Another subdivision is being organized in Troy.

Red Cross Helpers, No. 5, of Public School No. 59, Buffalo, has more than 200 members and very active members, too. They have been at work now for some months in removing dangerous objects from their playgrounds and the streets near their homes; stopping stone-throwing, play with dangerous objects and play in dangerous places; receiving instruction in elementary first aid; hearing short talks on hygiene; and learning and doing other useful things. Last Thanksgiving and Christmas they raised quite a sum of money and spent it in the relief of needy families in their district.

Other important work is being planned, including a course of lectures by nurses. The Helpers were organized by Miss Clara H. Bredel, the county field agent, and their work has attracted no little attention and received the warm praise of the president of the Buffalo Red Cross and the superintendent of schools.

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH.

The Pennsylvania Branch of the American National Red Cross has had a busy quarter.

The Monongah disaster caused an appeal for funds to be immediately issued following the facts and the sum of $2,500 was collected.

The gravity of the situation became evident when it was known that the explosion at the mines caused the death of fathers, husbands and brothers, thereby practically eliminating the entire wage earning members of the community, leaving only the helpless widows and children.

On this account the appeal met with a sympathetic response and the general fund collected throughout the country at large reached satisfactory proportions.

On January 14th we received a call at daybreak to look into the condition of affairs at Boyertown, following the horror of the fire which consumed the Opera House and caused the loss of more than 150 persons.

The National Secretary telephoned the State Headquarters to proceed and take charge of the affairs at Boyertown and issue an appeal and act otherwise as the State thought fit.

President John S. Mucklé issued an immediate call and held conference of the active committee, which resulted in a decision to issue an appeal for funds and to render emergency help.

It was first thought that there were a large number seriously injured and a telephone call to Boyertown before the actual result of the horror was known confirmed this belief that help was needed for the injured persons.

Immediately Captain Mucklé arranged with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad to place at our disposal without cost a special train with two cars and six of the leading hospitals of Philadelphia each agreed to give us the services of two trained nurses free of charge for two weeks and one surgeon with medical supplies, instruments and full equipment, without cost.

This incident is mentioned to show the method of quick organization for accident or emergency needs—a special train with twelve trained nurses and six surgeons organized in one hour ready to start and without cost.

Before the final instructions for embarkation Secretary Steinmetz telephoned to Chief Burgess Kohler, of Boyertown, only to learn that the later developments of the morning disclosed the fact that there were but half a dozen people injured and all the others were dead. There were no need of doctors and nurses so the hospital train was disengaged and sympathetic thanks sent to our friends, who had rallied so quickly under the Red Cross standard.

A local appeal was made for funds and the total sum reached through the Pennsylvania Red Cross was something over $300.00.

Contrasted with Monongah it will be seen that the need of money was not so great, as in the case of Boyertown the women and children represented the greater proportion of those killed in the fire, leaving the wage earners undisturbed save only by their terrible grief and loss.

On the evening of January 31st, at Harrisburg, Pa., there was organized, Sub-division No. 1 Penna. State Branch, American National Red Cross.

At this organization addresses were made by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the National Board; by Governor of the State, Edwin T. Stuart, and by the State Secretary, Joseph A. Steinmetz.

Advance preparations for the meeting were made by Hon. Vance McCormick, assisted by Mayor Gross, of Harrisburg, who also addressed the meeting and introduced the speakers.

The Harrisburg Academy of Medicine, in attendance at their regular monthly meeting, adjourned to join the Red Cross Conference, showing the splendid local interest in the movement.

The history of the Red Cross was fully presented by Miss Boardman, and the meeting ended by the organization of the Harrisburg Branch and by nearly 200 members joining. The work is still progressing and report of membership will follow.

The conclusion reached by the success of this meeting is that it will always be necessary to have the State Headquarters and local officers join with the authorities of the different cities and villages and towns and organize Red Cross Branches at special meetings at the moment of enthusiasm and when the arguments are best and most forcibly presented.

RHODE ISLAND BRANCH.

On January 7th the National Red Cross Treasurer received from the Treasurer of the Rhode Island Branch a check for $112.75 for the Calabrian earthquake sufferers, which amount was contributed by Italians in Rhode Island for the relief of their fellow countrymen. This money was promptly forwarded through the Department of State to the Italian Red Cross for administration. This remittance, together with the one of December 9th, from the same source, make a total of $233.60 received and forwarded for the relief of the Calabrian earthquake sufferers.

STATISTICAL TABLE—1907

Location of Branch.	*Life Members.*	*Annual Members.*	*Total Membership.*	*Doctors Enrolled.*	*Nurses Enrolled.*
California	35	470	505	20	135
Colorado			(No Report.)		
Connecticut	86	922	1,008	1	15
Delaware	....	172	172	...	....
District of Columbia	114	669	783	3	37
Georgia			(No Report.)		
Hawaii	25	194	219	3	3
Illinois	51	584	635	48	10
Indiana	2	96	98	1	1
Indian Territory	....	...	....	....	....
Iowa (Burlington Subd.)			(No Report.)		
Kansas	....	67	67	....	....
Maine	11	387	398	5	17
Maryland	18	392	410	....	15
Massachusetts	73	713	786	8	4
Michigan	8	131	139	...	....
Minnesota	7	70	77	....	....
Missouri			(No Report.)		
New Hampshire			(No Report.)		
New Jersey	11	174	185	....	....
New York	272	2,327	2,599	....	21
North Carolina			(No Report.)		
Ohio			(No Report.)		
Pennsylvania	67	319	386	1	9
Philippine Islands			(No Report.)		
Porto Rico			(No Report.)		
Rhode Island	93	152	245	27	21
South Carolina	3	170	173	....	...
Texas	....	74	74	15	14
Vermont			(No Report.)		
Washington (Seattle)	...	69	69	2	....
West Virginia			(No Report.)		
Wyoming			(No Report.)		

OFFICERS OF BRANCH SOCIETIES.

Under States from which no reports of officers elected for the year 1908 have been received, the names of the 1907 officers are given.

California.—President, Benjamin Ide Wheeler; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. John F. Merrill, Mrs. F. G. Sanborn, Miss Anna Beaver, Hon. Horace Davis; Counselor, Hon. Robert T. Devlin; Treasurer, Allen Knight; Secretary, Mrs. Thurlow McMullin.

Colorado—(1907 officers)—President, C. C. Hemming; Vice-President, F. B. Gibson; Treasurer, E. J. Eton; Secretary, L. L. Aitken.

Connecticut.—President Robert W. Huntington, Jr.; Vice-Presidents, Gen. Wm. A. Aiken, Hon. C. F. Brooker, Hon. H. H. Bridgman, Mrs. F. W. Cheney, Miss A. B. Jennings, Hon. F. T. Maxwell, Mr. T. McD. Russell, Mr. Guilford Smith; Treasurer, Mr. Richard H. Cole; Secretary, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney.

Delaware.—President, General Charles Bird; Vice-Presidents, Dr. James A. Draper, Bishop Leighton Coleman, Hon. Henry M. Ridgely, Hon. Ebe W. Tunnell, Hon. Charles Whiley; Treasurer, Mr. Henry M. Canby; Secretary, Miss Emily P. Bissell.

District of Columbia.—President, Arnold Hague; Vice-President, Gist Blair; Treasurer, C. H. Lee; Secretary, W. A. Slater; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Theodora North-McLaughlin.

Georgia.—(1907 officers)—President, Judge Henry McAlpin; Vice-President, J. A. Hynes; Treasurer, Allan Sweat; Secretary, Mrs. M. Murphy.

Hawaii.—President, Sanford B. Dole; Vice-President, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham; Treasurer, Clarence H. Cooke; Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Cleve Hall.

Illinois.—(1907 officers)—President, Governor Charles S. Deneen; Vice-Presidents, James Edward Quigley, Lambert Tree, Robert T. Lincoln, Frank W. Gunsaulus, J. Otis Humphrey, Edmund J. James, E. G. Hirsch; Treasurer, Orson Smith; Secretary, Honore Palmer.

Indiana.—President, Noble C. Butler; Vice-President, William Lowe Bryan; Treasurer, James W. Lilly; Secretary, Rowland Evans.

Indian Territory.—(1907 officers)—President, Dr. F. B. Fite; Vice-Presidents, Hon. D. H. Johnson, Chief Chickasaw Nation; Hon. John Brown, Chief Seminole Nation; Hon. W. C. Rogers, Chief Cherokee Nation; Hon. Green McCurtain, Chief Choctaw Nation; General P. Porter, Chief Creek Nation; Secretary, Dr. Fred S. Clinton; Treasurer, J. H. McBurney.

Iowa (Burlington Subdivision).—Chairman, Miss Mary Perkins; Treasurer, E. Hagemann; Secretary, George S. Tracy.

Kansas.—President, Governor E. W. Hoch; Vice-Presidents, Capt. P. H. Coney, Rev. F. M. Hayden, Rev. J. S. Glendening, Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf, Hon. Ansel R. Clark, Col. R. A. Campbell, Rev. F. L. Hayes, Rev. C. M. Sheldon, Rev. E. A. Fredenhagen; Treasurer, J. R. Mulvane; Secretary, Mrs. B. B. Smyth.

Maine.—President, Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Frederic E. Boothby, Mrs. Frank Hinckley; Treasurer, Hon. Frederic E. Boothby; Secretary, Mrs. John Howard Hill.

Maryland.—President, Hon. Thomas J. Morris; Vice-Presidents, Cardinal Gibbons, Daniel Cort Gilman, Hon. Henry Stockbridge, E. Stanley Gary; Treasurer, Eugene Levering; Secretary, George Norbury Mackenzie.

Massachusetts.—President, Edward H. Bradford; Vice-Presidents, Henry P. Walcott, Hon. Charles G. Washburn, Justice William Caleb Loring, Arthur T. Cabot, Herbert L. Burrill, J. F. A. Adams; Treasurer, Gardiner Martin Lane; Secretary, Miss Katharine P. Loring.

Michigan.—President, F. K. Hearns; Vice-President, T. H. Newberry; Treasurer, E. W. Clark; Secretary, R. M. Dyar.

Minnesota.—President, Governor John A. Johnson; Vice-Presidents, Most Reverend John Ireland, Cyrus W. Northrup, David P. Jones, Wil-

liam H. Laird, Rev. A. W. Ryan; Treasurer, Kenneth Clark; Secretary Edward C. Stringer.

Missouri.—(1907 officers)—President, J. C. Van Blarcom; Vice-Presidents, John W. Noble, Robert A. Holland, Jr.; Treasurer, J. A. Lewis; Secretary, Leighton Shields.

New Hampshire.—President, George B. Leighton; Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, William F. Thayer.

New Jersey.—President, Gov. E. C. Stokes; Vice-President, Rev. James L. Lancaster; Treasurer, Hon. Daniel S. Voorhees; Secretary, William E. Speakman.

New York.—President, Hon. William Cary Sanger; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Elihu Root, Hon. James N. Adam; Treasurer, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff; Secretary, Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper.

North Carolina.—(1907 officers)—President, Mrs. Zebulon B. Vance; Vice-Presidents, Dr. S. Westray Battle and James H. Caine; Treasurer, Mrs. Abby H. Bartlett; Secretary, Mrs. Theodore F. Davidson.

Ohio.—(1907 officers)—President, Governor Andrew L. Harris; Vice-President, C. O. Hunter; Treasurer, Edwin R. Sharp; Secretary, Rev. Dr. John Hewitt.

Pennsylvania.—President, Captain John S. Mucklé; Vice-Presidents, Talcott Williams, Bishop A. Mackay-Smith, Miss Anne Thomson, Alexander Van Rensselaer, William S. Hallowell, Charles Emory Smith, Mrs. William Simpson, Jr., Hon. Henry Kirke Porter, Hon. Vance McCormick; Treasurer, Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt; Secretary, Joseph Allison Steinmetz.

Philippine Islands.—(1907 officers)—President, Governor-General James F. Smith; Vice-Presidents, Cayetano Arellano; Treasurer, Captain Charles D. Palmer; Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Fergusson; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Victorino Mapa. Executive Committee—Major-General Leonard Wood, Hon. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, Rt. Rev. C. H. Brent, Dr. R. P. Strong, Vincent F. Lopez, Dr. A. Bautista Lin, Ramon B. Genato, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Mrs. James F. Smith, Miss Pilar Torres.

Porto Rico.—Honorary President, the Governor of Porto Rico, *ex officio;* President, Mr. Henry F. Hord; Honorary Vice-Presidents, the Commanding Officer of the Porto Rico Regiment, *ex officio,* the Commander of the Naval Station, Porto Rico, *ex officio;* Vice-President. Hon. Jose Severo Quinones; Treasurer, the Treasurer of Porto Rico, *ex officio;* Secretary, Miss Josefina Noble.

Rhode Island.—President, John C. Pegram; Vice-President, Rt. Rev. William N. McVickar; Treasurer, Edward Aborn Greene; Secretary, Prof. George Grafton Wilson.

South Carolina.—President, A. C. Kaufman; Vice-Presidents, Theodore G. Barker, D. S. Henderson, Rev. J. A. B. Scherer, Rev. Robert P. Pell, Leroy Springs, W. D. Morgan, W. C. Benet; Treasurer, John B. Reeves; Secretary, George Hoyt Smith.

Texas.—President, Mrs. Mary Sherman Allen; Vice-Presidents, Sarah Danover, M. P. Exhire; Treasurer, Royal A. Ferris; Secretary, Raymond D. Allen.

Vermont.—(1907 officers)—President, Henry D. Holton; Vice-President, Urban A. Woodbury; Treasurer, Clayton L. Alexander; Secretary, Charles S. Forbes.

Washington.—(1907 officers)—President, John T. Redman; Vice-Presidents, E. G. Griggs and Carsley Balabanoff; Treasurer, Louis W. Pratt; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry McCleary; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James W. Cloes.

West Virginia.—(1907) officers)—President, William Loyall Gravatt; Vice-President, Boyd Faulkner; Treasurer, Edward Rutledge; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer.

Wyoming.—(1907 officers)—President, Mrs. B. B. Brooks, Vice-President, Mrs. B. F. Perkins; Treasurer, Dr. Amos W. Barber; Secretary, Charles F. Mallin.